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THE FLOODS.

The Overflow Along the Mississippi—Considerable Damage to Property But Not Much Suffering.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Latest news from the overflowed country along the Mississippi river is that what are known as the "sunk lands" in the St. Francis river region are entirely submerged and that nearly as far down as Helena there are but few places above water. People are living in upper stories of house when there is more than one story to the house, or are floating around on rafts or in boats. Most of the inhabitants however have deserted their homes and have gone to high lands back from the river. There is water in almost every house in New Madrid. The whole country back of that place as far as Cairo on the Missouri is inundated but not much suffering is reported.

A meeting of newspaper correspondents in Washington held yesterday denounced Speaker Keifer for refusing to afford them the right secured to them by a rule of the House in regard to the admission of their families to the gallery of the House and the insulting in which the refusal was expressed.

THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5.

METEOROLOGICAL.

INDICATIONS FOR THE NEXT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WAR DEPT OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C. March 5, 1 A. M.

For New England,

Fair weather, northerly winds, stationary or higher temperature and higher pressure.

SPECIAL BULLETIN.

The barometer is highest in the Northwest and upper Lake region and is lowest in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Occasional light snow has fallen in the Lake region. Middle States and New England. Northerly winds prevail in the Middle States and New England, southeasterly in the Gulf States, and easterly in the Northwest. The temperature has fallen in the Lake region and New England, rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Within the limits of stations of observation of the signal services there are indications of the development of any great storm energy. The Mississippi has fallen 9 inches at Cairo and risen one inch at Memphis, 9 inches at Helena, 2 inches at Vicksburg and 1 inch at New Orleans. The Mississippi below Memphis is above the danger line.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE.

The Biddeford Mayoralty.

BIDDEFORD, March 3.—At a Democratic caucus at Saco today Jas. G. Weymouth was nominated for Mayor

Fire in Farmington.

FARMINGTON, March 3,—The Free Baptist parsonage, including ell and stable, was burned at 3 o'clock today. Loss $1500; insured $1000.

Serious Accident.

I. Warren Merrill, treasurer of the savings bank here and a leading citizen, narrowly escaped death from a falling chimney this afternoon. He had his ankle broken and was otherwise seriously hurt.

A Woman Fatally Burned in Berwick.

BERWICK, March 3.—About one o'clock yesterday morning the widow of the late Solomon Clark of this town, a helpless paralytic, was fatally burned. A candle was burning by her bedside, and it is supposed that in attempting to extinguish it her clothing caught fire therefrom. The only persons in the house were her brother, Mr. Littlefield and a little child. Mr. Littlefield hearing the noise, rushed in and found his sister on the floor rolled up in a blanket and her nightdress and bed clothing in flames. By good luck, two pails of water were near by, one of which Mr. L. threw upon his sister and the other upon the bed, succeeding after great exertions in subduing the flames, but not until the unfortunate lady was burned so terribly that death will probably soon result.

Frederick Osgood, who was found in the street one night two or three weeks ago with a broken ankle, suffered amputation of that leg today. He is doing as well as could be expected.

"Slim Jim" Arrested in Bangor.

BANGOR, March 4.—James Jenks and John Foley have been captured by the police on a charge of keeping a gambling house. Jenks has been known as "Slim Jim" in various portions of New England.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following are the postal changes during the past week:

Offices established—Halldale, Waldo county Charles M. Plummer, Postmaster.

Postmaster appointed—Hampden, Penobscot county, George N. Holland.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

AUGUSTA, March 3.

The resolve referring to the Governor and Council matters in reference to the cost and methods of repairing the State House was recommitted.

A bill was reported for the taxation of insurance companies.

Legislation inexpedient was reported on an order relating to certain portions of the capital stock of companies.

A statement was received from the Committee on Revision of the Statutes that they were working as rapidly as possible in incorporating the legislation of the present winter into the Revised Statutes, and it could be done without much delay to the Legislature as regards adjournment.

The following were passed to be engrossed:

Resolve to authorize the county of Knox to procure a loan.

A bill to amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes relating to abolishing juries in road cases.

Resolve establishing the valuation of Presque Isle.

A bill to incorporate the Bethel and Umbagog Telegraph and Telephone Company.

Resolve to apportion the State for Senators.

Bill relative to the foreclosure of mortgages.

The Senate adjourned to 11 a. m. Tuesday.

HOUSE.

Legislation inexpedient was reported on an order relating to a more uniform examination of teachers for public schools.

A bill relative to foreclosure of mortgages, a bill incorporating the Aroostook Improvement company and a bill to amend the insolvent laws were passed to be engrossed.

The House adjourned to Monday at eleven o'clock.

MARINE NEWS.

The City of Richmond Assisted by the Woodbury.

CASTINE, March 3.—The revenue steamer Woodbury reports Saturday morning assisted the City of Richmond through the heavy ice at Castine. In the afternoon towed schooner Hero to Belfast.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Graves Declines His Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Mr. Edward O. Graves, chief of the National Bank Redemption Agency, has declined the position of Chief Examiner under the Civil Service Commission, to which he was nominated yesterday Mr. Dorman B. Eaton and Prof. Gregory of the Civil Service Commission, have called upon the President and personally signified their acceptance. Nothing has yet been heard from Judge Thurman, the third member of the Commission. It is expected, however, that he will serve.

The River and Harbor Bill Killed.

The fate of the river and harbor bill was settled by the action of the Senate to-day in adopting a motion "that the report of the committee accompanying the bill be printed and lie on the table." This carries over till tomorrow consideration of the bill itself and as Sunday is not a legislative day no further action can be taken by the Senate upon the bill this session. It is generally understood that the purpose of the motion was to kill the bill.

THE TARIFF BILL.

When its Provisions go into Effect.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—While the provisions of the act, "to reduce revenue" go into effect generally on and after July 1, 1883 An exception is made in respect of the tariff duties upon sugar which take effect June 1, and the internal revenue provision relating to the reduction of taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars and the reduction of the special license taxes which go into effect May 1 with a provision that all claims for drawback on unbroken packages of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes held by manufacturers or dealers at that date, must be presented before July 1.

CAPSIZED AND SUNK.

Loss of a Mississippi Steamboat and Sixteen Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—The Steamboat Yazoo, hence last evening for Bayou, Macon and Tensas was capsized last night and sunk near Red Church. The boat and cargo are a total loss. It is known that 5 of the crew, 8 colored soustabouts and 3 passengers were drowned.

The Brooklyn Union has passed into the hands of the Young Republicans of that city and will be managed by Mr. Ford, late of the New York Times

XLVII CONGRESS--2d Session

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The House bill to confirm certain entries on public lands was passed. Also the Senate bill to exempt the cadets now in the naval academy from the operation of the law of last year providing for a reduction.

Unfinished business, the bill to exclude public lands in Alabama, from the operation of laws relating to mineral lands passed.

A resolution of thanks to David Davis as presiding officer was unanimously passed.

At noon Mr. Davis resigned the office of President of the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Anthony, Mr. Edmunds was elected. He thanked the Senate for the honor and said as he thought he ought to take the oath of office he would ask Mr. Anthony, the Senator oldest in the service to administer it. He was then sworn in by Mr. Anthony and took the chair.

Mr. Tabor presented the credentials of his successor as Senator from Colorado—Thomas M Bowen.

Mr. Brown presented the credentials of Alfred H. Colquit, Senator-elect from Georgia.

Mr Cockrell called up the bill for the relief of cerdion officers of the army and it passed.

Mr. Plumb called up the bill directing the Postmaster General to readjust the salaries of certain postmasters which passed.

Mr. McMillan from the committee on commerce reported back the river and harbor bill for such action as the Senate might deem proper.

Mr. Ingalls moved the report be printed and that it lie on the table until to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported the deficiency appropriation bill, and the Senate proceeded to consider it.

Amendment authorizing "old settle" Cherokees to present their claims to the court of claims was ruled out on a point of order as new legislation. Other amendments of the committee were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Plumb amendment was agreed to authorizing and directing the attorney general to pay Charles H. Reed for his services in defending Guiteau whatever sum he may fix upon as proper compensation not to exceed however $3000. Several amendments were offered and ruled out. The amendments reported by the committee on appropriations having been agreed to, the bill was reported to the Senate. Amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to except one striking out certain deficiency appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia, which was disagreed to. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Windom presented the credentials of his successor, Mr. Sabine.

At 3.45 the Senate went into executive session. At 4.40 the doors were re-opened.

Mr. Hawley from the committee on printing reported a resolution for the printing of the proceedings of the court of inquiry into the loss of the Jeannette and asked its present consideration, but Mr. Plumb objected.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to refund to the State of Georgia money paid out for the common defense in 1777, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Cameron of Wisconsin, the House bill to afford assistance and relief of Congress and the executive departments in investigation of claims and demands against the government was taken up and passed.

At 5.45 the Senate took a recess until 8 p. m.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

James B. Edmunds to be commissioner for the District of Columbia.

To be collector of internal revenue J. S Smart for the 15th district of New York.

Edward O. Graves to be chief examiner of United States civil service commission.

A 8 p. m., the Senate resumed its session.

The House bill to modify the postal money order system and for other purposes was passed without amendments,

Mr. Allison reported that the conferees of the two houses on the sundry civil appropriation bill had failed to agree. Although a general disagreement was formally reported he stated that the conferees had reached a substantial agreement as to the items of appropriation, the disagreement being in relation to matters of legislation continued in the original bill as it came from the House. The provisions for the sale of military reserves, provision changing the law as to soldiers homes, provision in relation to ratification of the Sioux treaty, the proposed repeal of the preemption laws, and other provisions in connection with repeal, and proposed legislation with regard to the sale of Brooklyn navy yard and Chelsea hospital were disagreed to. The Senate conferees feeling that they had no authority to agree to these matters of legislation had come back to the Senate for instruction.

Mr. Dawes said he hoped the Senate conferees would not agree to this proposed legislation upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. Logan took the same view.

Mr. Sherman said the true parliamentary rule was that when either house proposed any legislation to which the other objected, the House proposing it should recede, so that the bill should embody the joint judgment of both houses.

Mr. Garland agreed fully with Mr. Sherman on this subject and moved that the Senate insist upon its action and ask for a further conference.

Mr. Bayard thought no time could be more opportune for an emphatic declaration in favor of the sound parliamentary doctrine that appropriation bills ought to be confined to appropriating money to execute existing laws and expressed the hope that the vote of the Senate would be unanimous upon this question.

Mr. Garland's motion to insist and ask another conference was unanimously adopted.

The House bill to provide for assessment of real estate in the District of Columbia was taken up and passed without amendment.

The House bill to amend the law authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe rules and regulations for bids for contracts under the war department was passed without amendment.

The House joint resolution providing for a new mixed commission in accordance with the treaty of 1866 between the United States and Venezuela was passed without amendment.

The House bill to establish certain post routes was amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Harrison he House bill to amend the law relating to recovery of damages for infringement of patents was taken up, amended and passed.

The following House bills were passed without amendment:—To confer upon the senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the absence or inability of the chief justice, power now possessed by the chief justice in relation to extradition of fugitives from justice; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ogeechee, Oconee, Okmulgee and Chattahoochee rivers in Georgia.

The bill to regulate licenses in the District of Columbia was amended and passed.

When the shipping bill was reached on the calendar Mr. Coke objected to its consideration on the ground that it was too important to be dealt with properly at this time.

Messrs. Conger and Frye urged consideration oppose bill, and on their agreeing not to oppose certain changes in its provisions Mr. Coke withdrew his objection and the bill was taken up and discussed, and pending its consideration the Senate, at 1.10, went into executive session.

The doors were reopened at 1 25.

The amendment reported by the Committee on Commerce striking out the 13th and 14th sections of the bill, as it came from the House, repealing the laws requiring payments to shipping commission erfor shipment of seamen were agreed to. The 15th section, regulating duties on tonnage, and the 22d mail "subsidy" section were stricken out. The bill was passed.

Mr. Sawyer called up the House bill to adjust the salaries of postmasters, and it was passed. This is the bill passed yesterday by the House.

The House bill to create three additional land districts in Dakota was passed; also bill making St. Vincent, Minn., a port of entry instead of Pembina; also joint resolution validating certian contracts executed by the Postmaster General.

Several private bills were passed, among them one for the relief of Samuel Chase Barney, an officer dismissed from the navy by President Lincoln.

The House bill to amend the Revised Statutes so as not to exclude retired army officers from holding civil officers in the Territories was passed.

At 2 40, on motion of Mr. Rollins, the Senate went into executive session.

At 3 45 a. m the doors were reopened, and House bill to amend section 4214 of the Revised Statutes relating to yachts, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Logan, House bill to authorize the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Illinois river, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Senate bill authorizing the President to restore Teneodore Ten Eyck to his former rank in the army, and to place him upon the retired list was taken up, amended and passed.

At 3.45 the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock,

When the Senate reconvened as the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was not yet ready for presentation, Mr. Hawley moved to take another fifteen minutes recess, but Mr. Van Wyck objected, and called for the yeas and nays. So Mr. Hawley withdrew his motion.

The next half hour was spent idly waiting for the report At 5 45 it was received with a message that the House had agreed to it.

Mr. Allison moved the adoption of the report. It was read and adopted without dissent. The Senate then at 5 a. m. took a recess until 10 o'clock.

SUNDAY FORENOON.

The president pro tem called the Senate to order promptly at 10 o'clock, but the Senators came in slowly and nearly half an hour elapsed before there was a quorum present to do business.

On Mr. Morrill's motion the Committee on Finance was ordered to prepare a compilation and index of the existing tariff laws together with tabulated comparative statements of rates of duties and imports under several tariff acts since the organization of the government, and such other statistics on the subject as it may seem proper.

Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Pensions to sit during vacation.

Mr. Ingalls objected, sending the resolution over until "tomorrow."

On motion of Mr. Anthony a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to join the House Committee to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that Congress had completed its business, and was ready to adjourn.

The President appointed Mr. Anthony and Mr. Bayard.

At 11.45 Mr. Anthony and Mr. Bayard reported they had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the President had stated that he had no further communication to Congress. President pro tem assuming that the President of the United States signed the Sundry civil appropriation bill appointed as Senate members of the commission provided for in that bill to inquire into the compensation, etc., of officers and employes of both houses and report to the next Congress, Messrs Platt, Cameron of Wisconsin, and Cockrell.

The galleries and corridors were crowded even more densely than last evening and owing to the general buzz of expectancy which always attends such occasions repeated appeals from the chair were required to secure sufficient order on the floor to enable the Senators to be heard.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the president pro tem (Mr. Edmunds) brought down his gavel and said: "Senators—The hour has arrived at which by the constitution and laws of the United States the 47th Congress terminates. It becomes the duty of the chair therefore to declare this session adjourned without day and in doing so he wished each one of you a pleasant and safe journey to your homes and every felicity in your future lives. The Senate stands adjourned without day. (Applause.)

HOUSE.

The House, after the transaction of some miscellaneous business, proceeded to vote upon the resolutions in the Cook-Cutts contested election cases, which declare the contestant elected to the seat. The resolution was adopted and Mr. Cook appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Calkins called up the South Carolina contested election case of Lee vs. Richardson.

Mr. Kelley, with the tariff conference report in his hand, raised a question of consideration and the House refused to consider the election case.

Mr. Kelley then submitted the conference report.

Points of order were raised that the report was not accompanied by a statement of its effect, and considerable debate ensued.

Mr. Kelley contended the index was in the nature of a statement, but the Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Kelley then sent up the index with a statement attached to the effect that the bill provides for an aggregate reduction of $67,000,000.

Mr. Carlisle raised the point that this was not a sufficient notice.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. Kelley had the statement read for the information of the House, correcting some typographical errors in the printed bill.

The clerk then at 12.45 began to read the report of the conference committee.

Owing to the strain to which the voices of the reading clerks have been subjected during the past few days they were from time to time relieved by Messrs. Speer, Robinson and Miller. The latter proved to be an exceedingly rapid reader and greatly expedited the completion of the long task.

The reading was completed at 2.10.

Mr. Kelley proposed to limit debate to two hours, but it was arranged to take a vote at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Kelley considered the bill an improvement on the present law. The total reduction of revenue under this bill would be from $56,000,000 to $70,000,000.

Mr. Carlisle argued against the report. He was ready to vote for an average reduction of 20 per cent. on tariff duties, but this bill does not make a reduction of more than half that amount.

Mr. Haskell said the bill was infinitely superior to the present law.

Mr. Robinson of Ohio opposed the conference report, as interests here presented had been wrongfully treated.

Mr. Hubbell of Michigan criticised the report as being solely in the iron interests.

Mr. Speer said he should go home and preach protectionist doctrines to Georgia.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia hoped the pending proposition, which would reduce taxation $70,000,000, would be accepted.

Mr. Morse advocated the report as a desirable settlement of the question.

Mr. Converse said if this bill passed the people of Ohio would keep up an agitation against it until the evil was remedied.

Mr. Springer said he would not vote for this bill.

Mr. Dunnell said he should vote for the bill under restraint, and it was not such a bill as the American people wanted. He should vote for it under most solemn protest.

Mr. Smith of New York said he did not understand the tariff question but thought General Hancock did when he styled it a local issue. He would vote for it on the principle that half a loaf was better than nothing.

Mr. Murch said that he should vote against it.

At the conclusion of the debate the conference report was agreed to, yeas 152, nays 116. Messrs Reed, Dingley, Lindsay and Ladd voted for the bill and Mr. Murch against.

The President signed the bill soon after and it is now a law.

The House then took a recess till 8 o'clock.

The usual "last night" assemblage thronged the corridors of the House in the evening, and standing room even was at a premium in the galleries. A proposition made by Mr. Belford of Colorado, to have the families of members admitted to the floor, met with objection. There was a large attendance of members, many of whom, with favorite bills in their hands, clamored for recognition, but the printing committee was accorded the floor, and several joint resolutions were passed for the printing of various public documents.

A committee of conference was ordered on the deficiency appropriation bill, and Messrs. Hiscock, Robeson and Cox of New York were appointed conferees.

Mr. Briggs of New Hampshire, from the committee on expenditures in the war department, submitted a report recommending transfer of all unadjudicated claims pending before the Quartermaster General's department to the Court of Claims.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the contested election case of Lee vs. Richardson from the First Congressional District of South Carolina.

Discussion ran on for an hour and a half without any one paying attention to the speakers, whose voices were drowned by the buzz of conversation in the galleries and louder shouts of laughter from numerous groups of members on the floor of the House The reporters gallery was thrown open for the accommodation of families of representatives.

The contestant Lee, a slightly built mulatto, with a good voice and a fluent delivery, was accorded fifteen minutes to speak in his own behalf. He was warmly applauded by the Republican side.

At this point Mr. Hiscock submitted the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill announcing a disagreement. Mr. Hiscock stated that the Senate refused to agree to the retention in the bill of the items providing for the sale of Wallabout Bay property and Chelsea Hospital, repealing pre-emption laws and ratifying the Sioux treaty. The report was agreed to and further conference ordered.

The election case was then resumed, Mr. Richardson submitting his claim in a brief speech. Vote was then taken on the minority resolutions as a substitute for the majority resolutions declaring Lee entitled to the seat, and they were adopted, yeas 124, nays 114. There was a good deal of indignation manifested among Democrats at the results of this vote, as it was the first time this session when the resolutions of the majority of the committee have been voted down, and Democratic members were free in their denunciation of what they claimed was an attempt to put $10,000 into the pockets of the contestant. The majority of the committee reported a resolution giving the contestant leave to withdraw his papers without prejudice, the effect of this being to confirm Richardson's right to his seat, and the report was signed by Messrs. Calkins, Miller, Jones of Texas, Paul, Beltzhoover, Atherton, Davis of Missouri and Moulton. The minority report was signed by the remaining Republicans, Messrs. Pettibone, Jacobs, Thompson, Ritchie, Waite, Hazeltine and Ranney. The vote then recurred on the majority report as amended by the minority, and the Democrats refusing to vote the House was left without a quorum, the vote standing, yeas 198, nays 6.

On motion of Mr. Pettibone of Texas a call of the House was ordered. The call disclosed the presence of 250 members and further proceedings were dispensed with, but on the question of the election case again no quorum voted. Another roll call was had and once more a quorum answered to their names.

At 12.30 a motion for a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow was lost.

At 1.50, in order to get the House out of the deadlock, Mr. Kasson moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered in the election case.

Mr. Dezendorf of Virginia moved to lay the motion on the table, saying that no bill should be passed until this matter was disposed of, a declaration which was eagerly assented to by the Democratic side.

No quorum voted on the motion to table the motion to reconsider and the House found itself in no better situation than before, and another roll call was added to the many which had preceded.

The conference report on the deficiency bill was agree to.

Mr. Page moved to non-concur in the Senate amendment to the shipping bill. No quorum voted.

At 3.30 a. m. Mr. Bisbee, from the committee having the subject under consideration, reported a resolution, stating that the charges made against Clerk Bailey were not proven. Laid on the table.

Then the dead lock upon the election case continued until 4 o'clock, when Mr. Hiscock presented the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The bill, as agreed upon, appropriates $23,896,147, an increase of $776,914 over the appropriation originally recommended by the House. The House receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, which strikes from the bill the provisions for the sale of Wallabout bay property and the Chelsea Hospital, the repeal of the pre-emption laws and ratification of the Sioux treaty. Report was agreed to.

At 4.30, a motion was made for a recess, but the friends of the bonded extension bill opposed it, and raised a point of no quorum. For half an hour the tellers stood in their places and became the butt of jocular remarks and suggestions on the part of members who were in the best of humor. The usual scenes attendant on an "all night session" were enacted. Though the galleries were practically vacant, the attendance on the floor was good and the members lounged back in their chairs and smoked, told stories and laughed to their heart's content.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Butterworth moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table—a motion which elicited a shout of laughter and was ruled out of order by the Speaker.

The Speaker suggested that there were important House bills with Senate amendments which should be considered, and he asked unanimous consent for that purpose.

Mr Butterworth objected, which led to a remark from Mr. Steele that the whiskey bill was standing in the way of other business

Mr. Butterworth replied with some warmth that the whiskey bill was entitled to as much consideration as any other measure.

Shortly before dawn Mr. Young suggested a compromise proposition that at 11 o'clock the House should vote upon the whiskey bill and the election case. Mr. Randall objected After some debate and during a lull in the proceedings, Mr. Walker made an earnest effort to pass the French Spoliation Claims, but Holman demanded the regular order and prevented its passage. Some time was occupied in a vain attempt to come to some agreement and shortly before 6 a. m., Mr. Robeson rose and called attention to the hour and suggested that the House take a recess for three hours. After a few objections, at 6.20 the House took a recess until 9.30.

After the House met at 6.30 a. m., it proceeded by unanimous consent to take up the House bills with Senate amendments that were on the Speaker's table, although Holman protested in the name of the religious sentiment of the country against attending to anything but indispensable public business. The regular order was constantly interrupted by conference reports, resolutions for paying employes and for printing documents and for unanimous consent. The chair being temporarily occupied by Mr. Blackburn the usual complimentary resolution to the Speaker for "the ability and courtesey" with which he had presented was offered by Mr. Randall.

Mr. Blanchard inquired whether one objection would prevent present consideration of the resolutions, if so he would object.

The Speaker pro tem stated that it would not. The question was then put, Mr. Blanchard and several others insisting on a count and the resolution was adopted, 86 to 8.

In the course of the forenoon Mr. Knott stating his congressional career would in an hour and a half close forever, appealed to the courtesy and magnanimity of members to let him have the poor privilege of a vote on a bill in which the people of his own congressional district and state were profoundly interested. "What bill is it" asked his colleague, Mr. White. "It is bill (such a number") Mr. Knott replied. "What" exclaimed Mr. White in a tone of surprise and horror,the whiskey bill and on Sunday. Never, never. (Loud laughter) "I call for theregular order" An effort was then made to get the Lee and Richardson case out of the way of other business by a motion to lay it on the table, but that motion was voted down.

At 11 o'clock there was an immense crowd in the galleries. All the doorways being packed up to the halls and corridors of the building were almost impassable by reason of the multitude of people that had come to witness the last scenes of the 47th Congress. On the floor of the House itself there was less uproar and confusion than usual on such occasions.

At 11.30 Mr. Reese offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That this house has just learned with the deepest sorrow the death of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Governor of the State of Georgia and so long a useful and distinguished member of this House; that this House expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the people not only of Georgia but with the people of the whole country in the loss of a statesman and patriot.

On motion of Mr. Hiscock a committee to wait on the President and inform him Congress was ready to adjourn, was ordered and appointed.

Mr. Bingham from the post office committee reported a postal telegraph bill which was referred to the committe of the whole.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Hiscock, Blackburn and Forney as members of the joint commission authorized in the sundry civil appropriation bill to consider the question of salaries and compensation of employes of the Senate and House, and report as to the number of such employes requisite for the transaction of business. Various requests to take up and pass bills by unanimous consent were made, but were invariably met with shouts of "object," but where through some inattention or on account of the tumult in the Hall one such attempt was successful in regard to a bill fixing terms of United States courts in Texas, there was a loud roar of laughter.

At 11 15 the committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he had no farther communication to make to Congress.

The Speaker then delivered his closing address in which he glanced at some of the leading measures enacted by the Forty-Seventh Congress, and thanked the members for their courtesy and forbearance. At 12 m. he declared Congress adjourned *sine die*.

Death of Alexander H. Stephens.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 4.—Gov. Stephens died peacefully at half past three o'clock this morning At about two o'clock this morning it was evident that he was much weaker and that a crisis was approaching. At about half past two his extremities became cold and clammy and assumed a purplish hue. The husky rattle in his throat that had been plainly perceptable early in the night had ceased entirely. There was no more heavy breathing and not the slightest gasping. At a quarter past three the family was called in. After breathing almost imperceptibly for a few minutes he died without the slightest tremor. The news of his death created the profoundest sensation as it was not generally believed he was so near death's door.

Today his remains have lain in state at the Executive Mansion, where they were viewed by 20,000 persons. This afternoon a citizens' meeting was held, and addresses were delivered by Senator Colquitt and Judge Martin J. Crawford, Judge Logan, E. Bleekley and other prominent citizens.

A citizens' committee was appointed to cooperate with a committee from the Legislature and State House officers, in the conduct of the funeral. The remains will lie in state at the Capitol until burial, which will occur here on Wednesday or Thursday.

Col. John A. Stephens, nephew of the governor, said last night: "I have never known him to speak so little of death as during his present illness, or to make so few arrangements for the worst that might come. In all his other attacks he had been most careful to impress on me the minutest details of his wishes and intentions. In this illness he had not said a single word of any of his desires This but confirms the theory of his illness. It was exhaustion rather than disease that brought about his death. It was the mind, not the body that gave away.

Mr. Stephens made his will some time ago, and leaves $10,000 in money to the children of his late brother, Judge Stephens, and the rest of his estate, with the exception of a few minor bequests, to his nephew, Col. John A. Stephens. What his estate will foot up depends largely upon the sale of his "New History of the United States." He made about $30,000 on "The War Between the States," and his new book is selling well. Above his bequests his estate will probably realize $10,000.

[The pressure upon our columns this morning precludes more than a brief outline of the career of the distinguished American whose death is anounced above. He was born in Taliaferro county, Ga., Feb. 11, 1812, he was graduated at Franklin College in 1832 and two years later was admitted to the bar and began practice at Crawfordville. In 1836 he was elected to the popular branch of the legislature and was re-elected for five successive terms. In 1842 he was elected to the State Senate and a year later to the National House of Representatives as a Whig. He held his seat until 1859. He opposed the Clayton compromise in 1848, and took a leading part in the compromises of 1850. As chairman of the committee on territories he strongly supported the Kansas and Nebraska act in 1854. After the breaking up of the Whig party he became a Democrat. He declined to be a candidate again at the close of the thirty-fifth Congress, and on July 2, 1859, he made a speech at Augusta, Ga., announcing his retirement from public life In the canvass of 1860 he supported Douglass and in November 1860 he made a speech before the Georgia legislature in opposition to secession and the next year voted against the ordinance of secession in the Milledgeville convention. In February 1861 he was elected Vice President of the Southern Confederacy. After the surrender of Lee in 1865 Mr. Stephens returned to Crawfordsville where he was arrested and conveyed to Fort Warren, but after a few months was released on parole. On Feb. 22, 1860 he made a speech before the legislature of Georgia supporting President Johnson's reconstruction policy and soon after was elected to the United States Senate, but was not admitted because the State had not complied with the conditions of reconstruction. He was elected to the forty-third Congress and re-elected to three successive Congresses. Last year he was chosen governor of Georgia which office he held at the time of his death. Mr. Stephens was the author of several works the best known of which was the one entitled "A Constitutional View of the Late War between the States."]

FOREIGN.

Walsh Arrested at Havre.

HAVRE, March 3.—John Walsh, the man referred to by James Carey in his testimony in Dublin, and who was arrested here on Thursday, had intended to start for New York today. The British Government have asked for the extradition of Walsh.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The letters seized at Walsh's lodgings in Rochdale reveal the fact that 6000 men are enrolled in the secret society which he had been organizing in the north of England, and are amply provided with funds and revolvers.

The Black Hand Society.

MADRID, March 5.—Another chief of the "Black Hand" Society has been arrested at Arcos, whose duty it was to visit various towns with copies of the constitution and by-laws of the organization for the purpose forming branches thereof. Several landlords in Xeres have received letters demanding money.

Foreign Notes.

The German authorities have perfected a plan for the entry of Hamburg into the Zollverein.

Bismarck is reported in conference with the National Liberal party.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

Secretary Chandler is confined to his house slight indisposition.

The bail of ex-Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, has been reduced to $2000.

The assets of Humphrey & Co., the suspended leather firm of New York, are thought to be equal to their liabilities.

Joseph Myers & Son, cloak and suit manufacturers of Philadelphia, have suspended. Liabilities $150,000.

Dunlap elevator in Albany was burned Saturday and four men were killed by the falling walls.

The jury in the case of George J. Rice, president of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira railroad who was tried for embezzlement failed to agree.

FIRE ON YORK STREET.

A Blaze in Littlefield & Wilson's Planing Mill.

The alarm of fire at 6.30 p. m. yesterday was caused by fire in Littlefield & Wilson's planing mill, No. 54 York street. How the fire caught is unknown, whether from shavings by making a fire to heat the water in the boilers, or from an incendiary. When the department reached the spot the flames had made good headway and it looked as if, with the inflammable materials at hand, the great building must go. After a sharp fight of two and a half hours the flames were subdued.

What the loss will be could not be fully ascertained last night. A great deal of the lumber will not be hurt by the water. The machinery does not appear to have been touched by the flames, and to have escaped serious wetting. The belting is badly injured. The building is 75x60 feet in size, and three stories in height. It was not gutted but there are bad holes burned in the floors, and perhaps some of them will have to be relaid. The value of the building is $10,000, and of the machinery $15,000. The loss on stock belonging to the firm will not probably exceed $2,000 and on building $1,400. There is no insurance. Rufus Deering & Co. lose about $300, on some 9,000 feet of lumber, and George Sylvester about an equal amount.

The third story was occupied by Babb & Cowee, extension table manufacturers. They had a large stock, and had just finished a large lot of tables. Our reporter did not succeed in seeing either of the firm but parties present judged their loss would not exceed, if it amounted to, $2,000. They did have a policy of insurance with Dow, Coffin & Libby but whether it is still in force we do not know. In their store-room Widber & Bacon had quite a lot of cherry and other woods stored.

There was an immense crowd gathered to see the fire.

Deering.

The town officers have made their report.

	ASSESSMENTS 1882.	EXPENDED.
For State tax	$13,647.89	
County Tax	2 308.86	
Roads and bridges	4,000.00	$5,339.06
Support of schools	4,500 00	4,512.77
Repairs on schoo houses	500.00	614.50
Interest	4,000.00	
Alms House and farm.	1,000.00	1,293.84
Out door poor	600.00	1,515.69
Town officers.	1,500.00	1,163.00
Incident l expenses	1,000.00	1,959.96
Town debts	2,600 00	
Snow bills	800.00	767.64
High school	1,500.00	1,322.35
Schoolhouse at Libby's Corner	3

THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writ are in all cases indispensable, not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.

REFORM CLUBS OF MAINE.

QUARTERLY CONVENTION.

The Quarterly Convention of the Reform Clubs of Maine will be held at Lisbon, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 7 and 8, 1883.

It is earnestly hoped that every Club in the State will be represented.

The usual reduction of fares on the Maine Central and Grand Trunk may be expected.

Per order of STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Polls!

The discussion of the reasons for and against the re-election of Mayor Libby has been thorough, and entirely to his credit. The weight of the argument is indisputably in his favor, and if the voters of Portland who believe him to be the best man named for the Mayorship will go to the polls his election by a large majority is certain. On this, the morning of election day it is a waste of time and space to rehearse the argument. Exhortation is in order. Men's minds are made up on the merits of the question. Their duty now is to act on the strength of their convictions.

The interest of those who favor the re-election of Mayor Libby is simply an interest in good government. The interest of those who most strenuously oppose him is self-interest. They are men who have been disappointed in the matter of contracts, whose exorbitant bills have been disallowed, whose best-laid schemes have gang agley through the vigilance and honesty of the Mayor, or who are angry because he has enforced some law the breaking of which would be to their benefit. They are bent on revenge, and will spare no pains to gratify their spite. This crowd will be at the polls to a man and will neglect no means however dishonest, to carry its point. Its fight with the Mayor is personal. On the other hand the supporters of Mr. Libby having no personal interest at stake, may not exert themselves. Men have more interest in their own welfare than in the common welfare. For the one they usually look out sharply. The other they are apt to neglect.

To those who believe Mr. Libby the better man, who think his administration has been wise and prudent, who hold that a faithful public servant should be continued in service, we appeal. We beseech them to cast their votes for a conservative and economical administration of city affairs, for the preservation of law and order, for the approval of a magistrate who has discharged the duties of his responsible office with wisdom and discretion. Their failure to vote may result most disastrously, and they will be sadly derelict in duty if they neglect to exercise the right of franchise.

The New Tariff.

The new tariff bill passed by Congress Saturday will not be entirely satisfactory to any one; but it was the best that could be done under the circumstances. It is a compromise measure, and only a compromise measure stood any chance of adoption. The interests concerned were so many, so powerful, and so conflicting that it was difficult to frame a measure that would satisfy them all. A little yielding had to be made here and a little there. The reduction is small on any one article, but the aggregate, some sixty or seventy millions of dollars, is a very considerable reduction of taxation and a great lessening of the burden borne on the broad shoulders of the American people. The burden was not grievous it is true, but the locking up of so much money in the treasury was an annoyance that threatened to become a serious danger to business. The money could not be economically applied to the reduction of the public debt, the people were displeased to see it spent on river and harbor improvements, and the hoarding of it in the treasury vaults was a detriment to business. So the only thing to do was to strike off some of the taxes.

That has been done,—judiciously in some instances, injudiciously in others. We would prefer to see the entire reduction of seventy millions made on the tariff and no change made in the internal revenue. We fall especially to perceive the wisdom of cutting down the rate on tobacco. The burden should have been taken from articles of necessity. But on the whole the work done is good. The revision is the only one practicable under the circumstances. The people demanded a reduction of taxation and Congress has obeyed their behest. Had it not been for the vexatious delay of the Democratic minority a better bill might have been passed.

THE Lewiston Journal has the following kind and just words for one of the noblest charitable institutions in the State: "Oftentimes a word of commendation from one on the spot is worth volumes of hearsay, and that was the thought that impressed us as we read a letter sent to the Journal by a patient in the Maine General Hospital in which the writer says she went to the Hospital a stranger and quite without means, but that she had been treated with great kindness and generosity by the physicians and the attendants; provided with excellent food. She speaks of the atmosphere of the place as one of good cheer to the patient. When we threw the letter aside we agreed that we believed in the Maine General Hospital, in Dr. Hunt and all his kind. Such institutions as this redeem the age from the cynical accusations of those who think that nothing but the devil is to pay in general."

THE Argus says the election to-day is purely a city affair. Then it goes on to advance the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Canada, the condition of the shipping interest, the unequalled summer climate of Portland, the neglect to build inns on the brows of Munjoy and Bramhall, the existence of the State law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors, the refusal of Congress to abolish the tariff, and other matters quite as pertinent to the question before the people of Portland, as reasons why Mayor Libby should not be re-elected. In justice to the Argus we feel called upon to say that these are the best reasons against his re-election that have been advanced during the canvass.

MAYOR LIBBY'S administration has been excellent. The majority of the voters in Portland are entirely satisfied with it. The minority are not. If the majority go to the polls he will be re-elected. If they neglect their duty the minority will name the next Mayor.

THE Argus fancies "the PRESS is seriously troubled because the Unionists propose to unite even more closely in the future than in the past." The PRESS is not troubled; it is amused. It was tickled at the efforts made by the allies last year, and still feels like laughing.

WE learn from the Biddeford Times that the nomination of Alfred Goodwin for Mayor of that City was received with "wild enthusiasm." We trust the enthusiasm will be as wild at the polls, and that the Republicans of Biddeford will carry the election with a rush.

THE Senate has done wisely in refusing to pass the river and harbor bill. The bill contained some good provisions, among them an appropriation for Portland harbor; but no serious harm in any case and much positive good in some will be done by failure to order the expenditure of more money in this direction at present.

THE "poor boy" plea made for Mr. Deering is not founded on the rock-bed of truth. He was born of rich parents, and had at his start in life all the advantages that wealth can give. He is not a self-made man—he is a self-willed man.

THE right of suffrage imposes duties upon those exercising it. The most important of those duties is presence at the polls. No voter should neglect to throw his ballot today for the man he thinks is best fitted to be Mayor.

WILL the citizens of Portland condemn a man for faithfully observing the oath he took when he entered upon the duties of his office?

A YEAR ago men were crying out that we wanted a man who would be Mayor in fact as well as in name. We have him. Let us keep him.

THOSE who approve Mayor Libby's management of city affairs should give the most emphatic evidence of their approval. They should go to the polls and vote for him.

THE Argus wants a Mayor who will not enforce the liquor law against the liquor sellers who vote for him. Deering is just the man.

HOLD up your hands until they can be counted!

THE voter who does not go to the polls today is unfit to exercise the right of suffrage.

The Starry Heavens.

Movements of the Planets for March.

[Providence Journal.]

Uranus, morning star until the 11th, and evening star for the rest of the month, comes to the front during the month of March. He is entitled to special honor for two reasons—he reaches opposition, the most important epoch of his course, and he is faintly visible to the naked eye. He is in opposition with the sun on the 11th, at midnight. This means that when the sun is in the west he is in the east, rising when the sun sets, and setting when the sun rises. If we could be transported to the sun, and endowed with eyes to see, a straight line extending from that point of view would pierce the earth, and if extended, reach Uranus, thus showing the earth and Uranus at their nearest point of approach. No one dreamed that there could be a planet beyond Saturn until 1781, when Herschel accidentally discovered Uranus while observing the stars, and realized so little the prize he had found as to consider the new planet nothing but an ordinary comet. Uranus at opposition becomes evening star, and joins his brother planets, Neptune, Saturn and Jupiter on the eastern side of the sun, the four giant planets playing the same rôle, and all traveling from opposition to conjunction.

Though Uranus when brightest, as at present, has a diameter of not quite four seconds, he shines as a star of the sixth magnitude, and can therefore be seen with the naked eye. He is in the constellation Virgo, near Beta Virginis, a star of the third magnitude, in the southern wing of the Virgin, and nearly twelve degrees south of Dembola in the Lion. A good observer, with these directions, knowing his right ascension and declination, as here given, will be able to pick up this far-away planet on any clear, moonless night during the month, as a small, faint star. At nine o'clock in the evening he will be in the eastern sky, about half-way to the meridian. A telescopic view is more interesting, for there he appears as a well-defined little moon, of a delicate sea-green hue. A good instrument will bring out two of his four moons, but the other two are among the most difficult objects in the solar system to detect, and are never seen excepting in the largest telescopes in the world. Uranus completes a synodic revolution, or travels from opposition to opposition again in a year and four and a half days. Therefore, his opposition in 1884 will occur on the 16th of February, in 1885 on the 20th of February and so on.

Jupiter is evening star. Though entitled to the first place for the brilliancy of his appearance, he surely wins the second for the incidents he contributes to the planetary studies of the month. He is splendid to behold as he proudly looks down from the zenith, and is almost as easily recognized as the sun and moon. On the 15th, at nine o'clock in the morning, he reaches quadrature, the half way house between opposition and conjunction. He is then on the meridian at six o'clock, rises at noonday and sets at midnight. This is one of his most interesting aspects, for his brightness has scarcely grown dim since opposition, and he is so situated that he is easily brought into the telescopic field. These are the nights when he is superb in the wonder-making instrument. Just now there is a great excitement among the observers. The regal planet has lost one of his most interesting appendages. The "great red spot" has almost entirely disappeared from his disk. This wonderful phenomenon appeared in 1878. It was about twenty-six thousand miles long, and six or eight thousand miles wide, the shape was incongruous, and the color was a delicate shade of rose. There has been no end to the attention it has received and the eagerness with which it has been observed. Now it has gone, and the men of science are little the wiser for the attention they have given to it, and the accuracy with which they have measured its revolutions. Various theories have been elaborated to account for it. Some of the scientists think it was an enormous rift in Jupiter's cloud atmosphere, revealing the more solid nucleus beneath. Others think that it was a slag or crust formed on the semi-fluid surface of the planet, revolving with it and gradually melting down till it has nearly vanished. Others think it was a huge cloud, made up of the smoke coming from a long-continued volcanic eruption in the chaotic mass underneath. Similar spots will doubtless take the place of the one that has gone, and, some day, astronomers may find out their meaning. But many a red spot must run its course before light breaks through the darkness that surrounds this giant world, more like a sun than a planet.

Saturn is evening star, and, though he has perceptibly grown dim since opposition, ranks next to Jupiter in size and brightness. There are no noteworthy incidents in his course during the month, as he slowly makes his way towards the sun, seeming to move little from his position southwest of the Pleiades. Observers will note the shortness of his stay above the horizon, as he sets now half an hour before midnight, and makes his transit about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon.

Neptune is evening star, and leads the giant quartet in the time of rising and setting. The space between himself and his brother Saturn is gradually widening, the former making his transit seventeen minutes before the latter.

Mercury is morning star during the month, and the most active member among the planets that play this role. On the 3d he reaches his greatest western elongation. He is then 27° 10' west of the sun, and is far enough from him to be visible during nearly the first half of the month. Although at elongation, he is nearly as far from the sun as possible; he is so far south of the sun that he is not seen under as favorable conditions as when north of the sun, and at less distance from him at elongation. There are, however, but three favorable occasions during the year when he is visible as morning star, and the present comes first on the list. Observers who command a good view of the eastern horizon will find him on exceptionally clear mornings, about three-quarters of an hour before sunrise not far from nine degrees south of the sunrise point. The nearest first magnitude star is Fomalhaut, about twelve degrees southeast, and Venus shines brightly twenty degrees west and a little more than two degrees south. Mercury, on the 9th, is in conjunction with Delta Capricorni, a small star in Capricornus or the Goat, passing 1° 24' north. The conjunction of planet and star may be seen through a good opera glass. On the 17th, Mercury is in conjunction with Mars, passing about one degree south. The conjunction, though invisible, is interesting, as it shows how near the planets are together, that is, as we look at them.

Mars is morning star, and at the beginning of the month is nearest to the sun of the morning stars. His conjunction with Mercury on the 17th has been referred to. The right ascension of Mars is 21h 33m, his declination is 15° 40' south and his diameter is 4".4

Mars rises on the 1st about six o'clock in the morning; on the 31st he rises about five o'clock.

Venus is morning star, and though placed last on the list is by no means least. She is a superb object in the morning sky, rising two hours and a quarter before the sun, and continuing visible till within a few minutes of sunrise. She has, however, fallen from her highest estate, her bright face grows dim, and her stay above the horizon decreases as she wends her way towards the sun and away from the earth. The fairest of the planets pays her respects on the 26th to the small star Delta Capricorni, passing about three degrees north. Thus Venus, Mercury and Mars are all in Capricornus during some part of the month, near the sun, and near each other.

The March moon fulls on the 23d at twenty minutes past one o'clock in the evening. The full March moon plays an important part in the affairs of men; for as she fulls three days after the vernal equinox, she determines, in accordance with the law, that Easter shall fall on the following Sunday, the 25th, and Easter in turn determines the other movable feasts and fasts of the Church. The short time intervening between the vernal equinox and the full of the moon brings Easter this year witbin three days of the earliest date the festival can occur. In 1818 Easter fell on the 22d of March, the earliest date possible. Such will not be the case again either in this or the following century. The moon pays her respects to the planets in the following order: The waning moon is near Venus on the 5th and near Mercury and Mars on the 7th. The new moon of the 8th is in conjunction with Neptune on the 12th, Saturn on the 13th, Jupiter on the 15th and Uranus on the 22d. She presents five phases during the month, being seen in the last quarter on the 2d and on the 31st.

His Pa Gets Mad.

The Bad Boy's Account of a Night's Adventures.

[Milwaukee Sun.]

"I was down to the drug store this morning and saw your ma buying a lot of court plaster—enough to make a shirt, I should think. What's she doing with so much court plaster?" asked the grocery man.

"O, I guess she is going to patch pa up so he will hold water. Pa's temper got him into the worst muss you ever see, last night."

"Good heaven," said the grocery man, as the boy swallowed the cider, and his face resumed its natural look, and the piratical frown disappeared with the cider. "You have not stabbed your father, have you?"

"Naw, I haven't stabbed him. You see pa wants me to do all the work around the house. The other day he bought a load of kindling wood, and told me to carry it into the basement. When supper time came, and pa found that I had not carried in the kindling wood, he had a hot box, and he told me if that wood was not in when he came back from the lodge he would warm my jacket. Well, I tried to hire some one to carry it in, and got a man to promise to come in the morning and carry it in and take his pay in groceries; and I was going to buy the groceries here and have them charged to pa. But that wouldn't help me out that night. I knew when pa came home he would search for me. So I slept in the back hall on a cot. But I didn't want pa to have all his trouble for nothing, so I borrowed an old tom cat that my chum's old maid aunt owns, and put the cat in my bed. I thought if pa came in my room after me, and found that by his unkindness I had changed to a tom cat, he would be sorry. That is the biggest cat you ever see, and the worst fighter in our ward. It isn't afraid of anything, and can whip a Newfoundland dog quicker than you could put sand in a barrel of sugar. Well, about 11 o'clock I heard pa tumble over the kindling wood, and I knew by the remark he made, as the wood slid around him, that there was going to be a cat fight real quick. He came up to ma's room, and sounded ma as to whether Hennery had retired to his virtuous couch. Pa is awfully sarcastic when he tries to be. I could hear him say, as he picked up a trunk strap, 'I guess I will go up to his room and watch the smile on his face as he dreams of angels. I yearn to press him to my aching bosom.' I thought to myself, mebbe you won't yearn so much directly. He came up stairs, and I could hear him breathing hard. I looked around the corner and could see he just had on his shirt and pants, and his bald head shone like a calcium light just before it explodes. Pa went in my room and I could hear him say, 'Come out here and bring in that kindling wood.' And then there was a yowling such as I never heard before, and pa said, 'Helen Blazes,' and the furniture in my room began to fall around and break. Oh, my! I think pa took the tom-cat right by the neck, the way he does me, and that left all the cat's feet free to get in their work. I suppose the cat thought pa was a whole flock of Newfoundland dogs and the cat had a record on dogs and it kicked awful. Pa's shirt was no protection at all in a cat fight and the cat just walked all around pa's stomach, and pa yelled 'police' and 'fire' and 'turn on the hoes,' and he called ma and the cat yowled. If pa had had presence of mind enough to have dropped the cat or rolled it up in the mattress it would have been all right, but a man always gets rattled in time of danger, and he held on to the cat and started down stairs yelling murder, and pa stumbled on a hand sled that was on the stairs, and the cat got away and went down in the coal bin and yowled all night. I went and got into my bed, 'cause it was cold out in the hall, and the cat had warmed my bed as well as it had warmed pa. This morning I came down the back stairs and haven't been to breakfast, 'cause I don't want to see pa when he is vexed. I have passed the kindling wood period in a boy's life and have arrived at the coal period. I will carry in coal, but I draw the line at kindling wood."

[Prof. Swing of Chicago.]

Moral Sunset or Sunrise.

What would become of our American civilization were it not fed by the diviner minds that once lived and that now live upon less mercenary shores? The greatness of the human mind flows into our valley from other mountains than our own. Our continent is only the place where the Alpheus river emerges, having first passed under the sea. All the magic, and health and sweetness of the waters come from other climes where there was more inspiration in the light and air. Luther was called a "God intoxicated" man, and he was only one of a multitude over which in some form the breath of the Almighty had passed, waking up wisdom. The great artists reaching from Beethoven to Wagner, the theologians from Luther to Guyon, and Fenelon and Wesley comprenended at least the spirituality of the world, and rose above mere noise of the factory and the market-place. If there are those living in America who can dispense with the influence of a God, they can do it the more easily since the men back of them were "God-intoxicated," and so wound up the springs of the human soul that perhaps, without rewinding, the wheels of life may run a hundred years. It is not a question of to-day so much as of to-morrow. Under the constant drain upon the resources of society made by men wholly occupied with traffic, will not the wheels of all noble action gradually slow their motion and future generations say: Man, the inspired, has stopped? It must often seem to many of you that our count ry is living upon a fortune accumulated in the past by different hands than our own and willed to us by another heart. In that estate were temples and altars and many shapes of a divine inspiration, and we profligate heirs are spending our fortune in riotous living and are on our way to final husks and rags. It is to be hoped this picture is not true and that in some new form the spirit of man is receiving inspiration from the Almighty; but when one moves among the youth of the times and marks their zeal along low or unworthy paths, and how few foot-prints there are on the roads that lead over the heights, the scene almost justifies those who fear that our light is hastening toward an evening rather than a morning. It is sometimes difficult in morals to distinguish between a sunrise and a sunset.

Bible Distribution.

Nathan Goff, Esq., of Clarksburg, West Virginia, an uncle of the Hon. Nathan Goff, congressman elect from the State, has for sixty years, notwithstanding his numerous and engrossing business engagements, been a volunteer distributor of the Scriptures. He thus concludes a letter to the American Bible Society. During the war I continued the distribution throughout Harrison County, and also gave a great many Bibles and Testaments to soldiers in the Union army. From my earliest connection with the cause, whenever I have sent to the Parent Society I have met with prompt and generous answers to my requests. After the war I began to supply the freedmen. At one time the society sent me a donation of seventy-five Bibles for that purpose. It is understood all through this country that I keep on hand all kinds of Bibles and Testaments for sale and for gratuitous distribution to the poor, so there is hardly a day passes that I do not distribute from one to twenty. As near as I can calculate, I have distributed between 23,000 and 24,000 volumes.

Somewhat Modified.

[Wall Street News.]

He had just come through from Idaho, and a stock buyer and grain merchant who happened to hear him say so, turned and said:

"Has the winter been a hard one out there?"

"Wust in 50 years.'

"Bad on railroads?'

"I should remark!"

"How about winter wheat?"

"Frozen up solid."

"You don't say! And live stock?"

"Frozen as stiff as a crowbar."

"And the settlers?"

"Froze right up in solid cakes."

"Is that possible! Why, I haven't seen any such accounts in the newspapers. You say everything is frozen solid, eh?"

"Well, I don't say everything, of course. Coming through Dakota I did see two or three living men, but it was nip and tuck with them. One of them had set a $15,000 saw mill on fire to warm up by, and the other two were rolling a barrel of frozen whisky up and down a hill half a mile long, and paying the owner two dollars a day for the privilege. I tell ye, stranger, a billion red hot flat irons wouldn't thaw out the frozen ears in my State alone, saying nothing of heels and toes!"

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Balsam Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc. POTTER DRUG and CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

For the relief and prevention of the instant it is applied of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Billious Fever, Malaria and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Etenric Battery combined with a Pordus Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25c. everywhere. feb26MThSw2wd

REMEMBER THIS.

IF YOU ARE SICK.

If you are sick, HOP BITTERS will surely aid Nature in making you well again when all else fails.

If you are comparatively well, but feel the need of a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy till you are made a new being by the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for

HOP BITTERS

are the sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to

HOP BITTERS.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, HOP BITTERS will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short, they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, &c., and

$500

will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle.

Will you let them suffer?

Cleanse, Purify and Enrich the Blood with Hop Bitters,

And you will have no sickness or suffering or doctor's bills to pay.

feb19 eod&w1m8

DIPHTHERIA HAS NO CHANCE WHEN TREATED WITH Perry Davis's Pain Killer

This wonderful remedy has saved the lives of many, many children who were almost dead with

DIPHTHERIA.

S. Henry Wilson, Lawrence, Mass., says: "The surgeons pronounced my case Diphtheria, and decided that no remedies could reach it. Perry Davis's Pain Killer saved my life."

Libeous Leach, Nashua, N. H., says: "I had painters' colic and diphtheretic sore throat very severely. Pain Killer drove both away."

DRUGGISTS ALL KEEP IT.

PER SET

Gum Teeth, - $10

Plain " - $7

We have now been in the city three years, and have yet to hear of the first case where we have failed to give satisfaction. We use none but the

Best Teeth,

and warrant a perfect fit.

E. B. & F. W. LOCKWOOD,

288 1-2 Middle Street

feb19 PORTLAND, ME. eodtf

SWAYNES OINTMENT

AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES SUCH AS TETTER, ITCH, SORES, PIMPLES, ERYSIPELAS, BLOTCHES, RING WORM, &c.

THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. stamps to Boxes, to Address, Dr. SWAYNE & Son, Phila.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brown and Bleached SHEETING

Friday, Saturday and Monday, March 2d, 3d and 5th, we shall offer

1500 yds. fine 4-4 Bleached Cotton Cloth at 9 cts. per yd.
1000 " heavy 4-4 Half Bleached Cotton Cloth at 10 cts. per yd.
1000 " very best 4-4 Unbleached " " at 8 cts, "
500 " " 8-4 " and Bleached Sheeting at 28 cts. "
400 " " 9-4 " " " " at 24 cts. "
700 " " 10-4 " " " " at 26 cts. "

These Cottons we offer by piece or yard.

A. B. BUTLER, No. 247 Middle St.

mch2—d&w

KENDALL & WHITNEY,

SEEDS! Dealers in Timothy, Clover, Flax, Hungarian, Millet, Red Top, Blue Grass Lawn Grass, Orchard Grass, Garden, Flower, Bird Seeds, &c.

Market Hall, Market Square Portland, Me.

feb24 dtf

SCROFULA,

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumor Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me.

Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN."

148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own and many other cases within his knowledge.

The well known writer on the Boston Herald, B. W. BALL, of Rochester, N. H., writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a complete cure. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

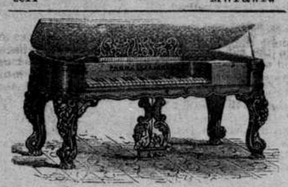
stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and specially cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5 sell MWF&w1w



HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S

Upright an Square Piano-Fortes.

Also Several other good manufacturers make, and several New Style Organs.

For Sale and to Let.

PIANO COVERS and PIANO STOOLS

—AT—

WM. P. HASTINGS',

144 1-2 Exchange St.

dec20 dtf

SWEDISH REMEDIES!

Swedish Botanic Compound — An Alterative Tonic & Blood Purifier. It purifies the blood strengthens the system and acts like a charm on the digestive organs.

Swedish Lung Balsam — Cures all diseases of the Lungs.

Swedish Pepsin Pills — Cures Constipation.

SWEDISH REMEDIES.

When taken together according to directions, have times and times again cured CONSUMPTION in the first and second stages. Thousands of testimonials of its wonderful cures. Write for pamphlets and circulars—Sent Free.

F. W. A. BERGENGREN, M. D., Proprietor.

Lynn, Mass.

I consider Swedish Botanic Compound the best Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine in use. W. B. WATSON, Lynn, Mass

A lady writes: "After years of severe suffering from female complaints, nervousness and dyspepsia your Swedish Botanic Compound has entirely cured me.

SWEDISH REMEDIES.

au16 For Sale by all Druggists. eod&w1y

FOR TEN DAYS,

We will sell the balance of Under Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Shirts and Neck Wear, at prices less than cost.

There are several lots to close that we offer at a great sacrifice.

We offer great inducements to those in pursuit of great bargains

CHARLES CUSTIS & CO.

493 Congress Street.

mar2 dtf

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and all diseases originating in a bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a low State of the System.

SHARP PAINS — Crick, Sprains, Wrenches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy Pains, Stitch in the Side, Slow Circulation of the Blood, Heart Diseases, Sore Muscles, Pain in the Chest, and all pains and aches either local or deep-seated are instantly relieved and speedily cured by the well-known Hop Plaster, compounded, as it is, of the medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Extracts. It is indeed the best pain-killing, stimulating, soothing and strengthening Plaster ever made. Ask for the Hop Plaster at any drug store. Price 25 cents or five for $1. Hop Plaster Co., Proprietors, CARTER, HARRIS & HAWLEY, Gen'l Agts, Boston, Mass.

HOP PLASTER (c)

Notice.

The Proprietors of Central Wharf propose to erect a Store at the head of their Wharf, on the site of the Randall Store and desire to entertain proposals for leasing the same. Enquire at Treasurers Office, No. 10, on said Wharf.

March 2, 1883. mar3d3t

INSURANCE.

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE

—IN THE—

NORTHWESTERN Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Better than a Four per cent. Government Bond,

Which at a premium pays about 3½ per cent. interest.

Better than the Savings Bank,

which gives no insurance, pays about 4 per cent. interest, from which you may with raw your deposit at any time, or neglect to make it. It is easier to make money than to save it.

Better than Tontine Policies in other Companies

as shown by comparison of results.

Results Accomplished.

THE NORTHWESTERN has paid over $3,300,000 matured endowments. Besides giving insurance these policies have returned the premiums with 4 to 5% per cent. compound interest.

THE ASSETS OF THE NORTHWESTERN, (invested in the most productive and solid securities of the country) have earned the past ten years above paying all expenses and taxes, an average of 4.27 per cent interest.

THE SURPLUS OF THE COMPANY over a 4 per cent. reserve is $3,022,612.

SINCE 1875 THE NORTHWESTERN has done better by its policy-holders than any company in the country. It needs only to be known to be preferred. Its policy-holders increase their insurance in the Northwestern.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

The above Endowment Policies for sale at

SS EXCHANGE ST., Portland, Maine.

V Mott Boothby, Portland.

—AND—

LEWIS McLELLAN, Gorham,

SPECIAL AGENTS.

T. T. MERRY

State Agent.

jne23 eodtf

WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE

—IN THE—

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

IT IS AN OLD COMPANY, having been established over thirty years.

IT HAS PASSED THROUGH EVERY GREAT PANIC since its organization, paying every honest loss without dispute or delay.

IT IS A POPULAR COMPANY, having gained an established character for liberality by many years of fair dealing with its policy holders.

IT HAS THE ENDORSEMENT of the highest insurance authorities and the most prominent business and professional men all over the country, and for all these reasons is entitled to your consideration and respect.

IT IS A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY, having no stockholders to take the lion's share of the profits. Mutual Companies never fail

IT HAS OVER THIRTEEN THOUSAND POLICIES in force, and is therefore sure of a fair average mortality, and cannot be seriously affected by epidemics.

IT IS A HOME COMPANY.

INCONTESTABLE POLICIES! All policies issued after Nov. 16, 1881, are incontestable after three years from the date of the policies for any cause except fraud or misstatement of age.

ITS DEFINITE CONTRACT POLICY provides for every contingency which can occur during its continuance, and is so simple and clear that a child can understand it.

ITS MAINE LAW EXTENSION is the most just and perfect plan for protecting the interest of the policy holders ever devised.

ACCELERATED ENDOWMENTS! Whenever the reserve upon the policy and the dividend additions thereto, amount to the sum insured, the policy becomes payable at once as a matured endowment.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF DEATH LOSSES.

OUR ESTABLISHED RULE is to pay our death claims promptly upon their approval by the loss committee, without waiting the customary ninety days—and without rebate of interest!

JOHN E. DEWITT, - - President.

HENRY D. SMITH, Secretary.
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Assistant Secretary.
THOMAS A. FOSTER, Medical Director.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Counsel.

J. F. FERRIS,

Manager For Maine and New Hampshire

JAMES A. ANDERSON, Special Agt.

de6 eodtf

A good assortment of VALENTINES — AND — Valentine Cards.

May be found at the BOOKSTORE —OF— BAILEY & NOYES.

Exchange Street

feb3dtf

NEW BILLIARD HALL

No. 84 Union Street.

Four New Briggs' Tables and everything in perfect order.

feb WALTER A. MACDONALD dlm

FINANCIAL.

Portland Safe Deposit Co.

Chartered in 1875 by the Legislature of Maine for the SAFE KEEPING of VALUABLES, and the RENTAL of SAFES in its FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS.

DIRECTORS. John Mussey, Francis E. Swan, William E. Gould, William G. Davis, H. J. Libby, Jacob McLellan, Philip H. Brown, Edward A. Noyes, H. M. Payson, W. H. McElfatrick, William Sweat, L. D. M. Sweat, all of Portland. Abner Coburn, Skowhegan, Anson P. Morrill, Augusta, Joseph Dana, Kennebunk.

Rental of Safes in Vault, $10 to $75 per year. Special deposits at moderate rates.

For circulars or information, address

WILLIAM SWEAT, Sec'y and Treas., 87 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.

mar30 eodly

DENSLOW, EASTON & HERTS

Bankers and Stock Brokers, New York City, (Nos. 70 & 72 Exchange Place and No 1 Exchange Court.

STOCKS

Bought and Sold on Commission for Cash or on Margin. Correspondence solicited. Customers have the benefit of Mr. Denslow's twenty years' experience as a member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

We keep constantly on hand a line of sound investment, Railroad and Municipal

BONDS

paying the investor 5 to 6 per cent. We have also carefully selected School and Township bonds of Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, paying the investor 7 to 7½ per cent. Monthly investment circular, with list and full description of bonds, mailed on application.

E. H. Denslow (Member N. Y. Stock Exchange), D. A. EASTON, H. H. HERTS, S. H. NICHOLS. P. O. Box 1589. jan18eodtm6

H. M. PAYSON & CO.

Bankers and Brokers.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Buyers and sellers of

CITY, COUNTY and RAILWAY Bonds, Bank Stocks, Manufacturing Stocks and other Investment Securities.

32 Exchange Street, PORTLAND.

feb3 eodtf

CITY of CANTON, OHIO

5 1-2 Per Cent

BONDS.

Population..... 13 000.
Assessed Valuation,..... $6,854,150
Real Valuation,..... $14,000 000
Total Debt,..... $165 000

Canton is one of the growing cities of Ohio; the county seat of Stark county and a railroad centre. The debt is less than three per cent of assessed valuation.

The Debt per capita is only $12.75

Below we give the debt per capita of some other cities in Ohio, as reported in the U. S. census returns of 1880:

CINCINNATI	$36.20
CLEVELAND	40 38
TOLEDO	64 32
COLUMBUS	24.38
DAYTON	28.48

FOR SALE BY

Woodbury & Moulton

Cor. Middle & Exchange Sts.

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STOCK SPECULATION.

Parties wishing to make money in legitimate Stock operations should write to the old established BANKING HOUSE of

JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,

No. 12 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Weekly Financial Report sent FREE, showing how large profits may be made from investments of

$10 TO $1000.

feb28 W&S1y

J. B. Brown & Sons,

BANKERS,

218 Middle Street,

Offer for Sale

Maine Central	7s.
Portland and Kennebec	6s.
Androscoggin and Kennebec	6s.
Portland and Ogdensburg	6s.
City of Portland	6s

and other first-class bonds and stocks.

Sterling and Continental Exchange bought and sold at most favorable rates.

dec14 dtf

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.'

18 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

(NEXT DOOR TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE)

Stocks, Bonds

THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5.

CITY AND VICINITY.

[FOR OTHER LOCAL MATTER SEE FIRST PAGE.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

City Hall—Gough.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Portland Theatre—Buffalo Bill.
Lyceum Theatre.
City Hall—Barry W. French.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Monday's Sales—Owen, Moore & Co.
Silks—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft.
Bargains—Millett & Little.
Europe Excursions.
Notice of Meeting—P. J. Larrabee.
Wanted—Agents.
Wanted—Situation.
Notice—Fore Loure.
Wanted—Situation.
Marine Insurance—J. W. Munger.
For Sale—Wagon.
Freeman Granite Co.
Seizure of Goods—Custom House.
In Insolvency

AUCTION SALES.

Pianos—F. O. Bailey & Co.

GOUGH.—Don't forget the great lecture at City Hall to-morrow night. Reserved seats 50 cents. Admission only 25 cents. On sale at Stockbridge's.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United Srtes, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price Twenty-five Cents a bottle. Dec4 MWS&wly

If you do not feel well try the Health Lift. Rooms 199½ Middle Street, Portland, Me.

There is no comfort, night or day,
When teeth are suffering from decay.
And oh! the pain that we shall feel,
When bitter hours at last reveal,
That all our woe came grim and gaunt
From our neglect of SOZODONT.
mch5 MWF&w

"Over the hill to the poor house." Alas, sickness often leads to poverty and that poor house. A cough was the beginning. Cure it always with Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. Trial size 10 cts.

HARPER'S BAZAR.—This beautiful weekly publication is a welcome visitor to the parlor circle. The number for the ensuing week has been received by N. G. Fessenden, 484 Congress Street and D. Wentworth, 553 Congress, corner Oak street.

Attention Ward Clerks.

THE CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL WARDS ARE REQUESTED TO HAND IN RETURNS OF TODAY'S ELECTION TO THE PRESS OFFICE AS AS EARLY HOUR THIS EVENING AS POSSIBLE.

Brief Jottings.

The monthly meetidg of the teachers will be omitted this evening.

Look out for split tickets to-day. Vote for Libby to-day and vote early.

Turner Brothers have just put into their store a new patent on the cash-ball system. Instead of balls running on elevated railways noiseless cars run on wires to all points of the store.

Bright and cold yesterday. Mercury 10° at sunrise, 20° at noon, wind north.

About 175 names were added to the voting list lasts week.

The Democrats will try all kinds of dodges to-day. Be on your guard.

The union young people's prayer meeting will be held in the St. Lawrence street church this evening at 7½ o'clock. A prayer service will be held fifteen minutes previous to the general meeting.

Deaths in Portland last week, 9.

Value of foreign exports last week, $340,018.-02.

Every vote for Libby in Wards Two and Four, counts just as much as if cast in any other ward.

Arrests last week, 49: drunk, 32.

Steamer New Brunswick will commence her trips from Yarmouth, N S., to Boston direct next Saturday, and from Portland to Yarmouth Wednesday or Thursday.

The May Queen of Belfast is undergoing repairs at Franklin wharf.

Every Republican vote should be polled today. Don't let General apathy lead Republicans to defeat.

Saturday, J. W. Harris tried to take the poor convict's oath, before Commissioner Clifford, but failed to satisfy that officer.

The Forest City Steamboat Co., have received $900 insurance for the late damages to he Minehaha.

If Republicans will turn out in force to-day, they can give Charles F. Libby an old fashioned majority by the people.

A number of the sailors on the Montreal got full of whiskey Saturday and indulged in a free fight, knives being used. The second officer got a severe blow from a crowbar. None of the injuries received were serious. The police stopped the row and the steamer sailed with the men at night.

The Tremont, of the Portland Steam Packet Co., was successfully launched in New York, Saturday. After her engine and machinery are completed there she will be towed to Portland and finished here.

Can Temperance men vote for John W. Deering, the liquor sellers' candidate, who promised a year ago that if elected the liquor law should not be enforced in this city.

Quite a large party from this city went to Gorham, N. H., Saturday, to celebrate the birthday anniversary of the son of Henry H. Furbish, Esq., manager of the Forest Fibre Co., of Berlin Falls.

The Portland Company are busily engaged putting the steam fire pumps into the Mary W. Libby and she will soon be ready for active service.

Messrs. Moore and Wright will resume dredging operations on the middle ground in our harbor to-day.

Chief Cloyes finds the ground frozen to a depth varying from two to five feet, and this has thrown the hydrants up and broken their connection with the water mains in very many cases.

The regular business meeting of the Society of Natural History will be held this evening. Many valuable donations will be noticed.

Geo. C. Hopkins, Esq., of Portland, has purchased the Leighton property at Lunt's Corner, Deering.

The herd of 87 Poll Angus cattle imported from Scotland, having been in quarantine at Deering, the period required by law, will leave the station on Tuesday, for Kansas City. The animals are in fine, healthy condition.

A special to the Boston Globe from this city Saturday, states that a careful examination of the books in Collector Rollin's office, discloses the fact that in 272 localities in this State, 1172 licenses to wholsale and retail liquor dealers were issued last year.

Ward Three.

Democrats will try to make the Republicans in this ward believe that there is dissatisfaction on the part of the Republicans with their ticket. There is on the other hand a cordial endorsement of the ticket in this ward and the men it is proposed to re-elect have done most valuable service for the city's interests.

Mr. Tukesbury seems to be singled out as a target for certain men to oppose. He is one of the safest men for tax-payers to have in the city government we know of. The whole ticket will be elected. Let our men do their whole duty.

Chestnut Street Church

Nine persons were admitted to membership yesterday morning, two by letter and seven on profession; and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the largest number of communicants during the present pastorate, over two hundred being present. The revival interest continues; twelve have been received on probation since the New Year began.

In the afternoon Dr. McKeown preached to a large audience on the "Way of Salvation," harmonizing Paul's justification by faith with James' justification by works.

Gospel Mission.

A communion service was held at the Gospel Mission yesterday afternoon and five converts received the right hand of fellowship. In the evening four persons rose for prayers. Rev. Mr. Pearson preached at both services. A consecration meeting will be held at 7.30 this evening.

Municipal Election March 5.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET:

FOR MAYOR,

CHARLES F. LIBBY.

FOR MEMBERS OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

Herbert G. Briggs.
William M. Bradley,
Zenas R. Farrington,
John F. Liscomb.

WARD 1.

Alderman—Samuel Thurston.
Councilmen—Horace A. Hallett, David B. Ricker, Alfred L. Turner.
Warden—John M. Stevens.
Clerk—Thomas A. Bowen.
Constables Reuel N. Field, Edward K. Heath.

WARD 2.

Alderman—Leonard Jordan.
Councilmen—Joseph Dow, Watson E. Coleman, Ezra Drew.
Warden—Frank H. Plummer.
Clerk—Hosmo K. Colesworthy.
Constables—Frank M. Floyd. Israel Hicks.

WARD 3.

Alderman—John C. Tukesbury.
Councilmen—Augustus H. Prince, Samuel B. Kelsey Franklin Simonds.
Warden—Milton Higgins.
Clerk—Samuel B. Graves.
Constables—Edwin A. Leighton, Freeman T. Merrill.

WARD 4.

Alderman—Wm. E. Thomes.
Councilmen—Nathan E. Redlon, Edwin C. Libby, Lewis Pray.
Warden—John J. Perry.
Clerk—George H. Libby
Constables—Jesse H. Crowell, Arthur M. Sawyer.

WARD 5.

Alderman—James F. Hawkes.
Councilmen—Augustine D Smith, John H. Fogg, R. Samuel Rand.
Warden—Ruel T. McLellan.
Clerk—Josiah H. Drummond, Jr.
Constables—Charles B. Moseley, Benjamin L. Trickey.

WARD 6.

Alderman—Albion Little.
Councilmen—Sylvester Marr, Thomas Shaw, Elias B. Denison.
Warden—Frank S. Waterhouse.
Clerk—John F. Barrett.
Constables—William E. Hanson, Samuel W. Joy.

WARD 7.

Alderman—Helman S. Melcher.
Councilmen—Alvin Jordan, Edward A. Noyes, Stephen B. Winchester.
Warden—William H. Plummer.
Clerk—Herbert G. Briggs.
Constables—Benjamin Burnham, Benjamin W. Stover.

Ward Four.

If the Republicans of this ward do their duty to-day and come nobly up to the work they have a good chance of carrying the ward. Remember that every vote counts.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE MERRIE-MAKERS.

Little Corinne and her troupe of Merrie-Makers drew two good audiences to City Hall Saturday afternoon and evening. The various songs and variety business in both the "Magic Slipper" and "Our Opera" appeared to please the little folks exceedingly.

BUFFALO BILL.

Next Friday and Saturday evenings Buffalo Bill and his company will appear at Portland Theatre, in the new play written expressly for him, entitled "Twenty Days, or Buffalo Bill's Pledge." The company consists of twenty-five well-known actors and six chiefs of the Winnebago tribe. There will be a street parade each day.

THE LYCEUM.

Tonight Lottie Ward, the great Lancashire clog dancer, will begin an engagement at this house. Gus Wallace, Lottie Zalia, and Harry Jefferson have been re-engaged, and the evening's entertainment will conclude with the laughable comedy of Mulcahey's Boarding House.

NOTES.

The "Evening with Longfellow" entertainment in the Stockbridge course will be given March 21st.

Miss Lillian Bailey, Mrs. Bernhard Listemann and Herr Georg Henschel assist in the Boston Symponny Orchestra concert at City Hall, March 28th.

Chandler's full band go to Kennebunk March 13th, and will take part in a Mason's parade in the afternoon and play at a ball in the evening.

Chandler's orchestra furnished music at a military ball in Dover Thursday night.

Ward One.

Let every Republican be on his guard in this ward today. The Democrats have beasted they will elect a part of their ward ticket even if they have to buy their votes. Keep a good watch on them and make a note of every attempt at bribery.

The enemy hope to capture Ward One today. The present delegation from that ward in the City Council have done more for the "Hill" than any other for the past ten years.

If Ward One doesn't send them back it ought to suffer for years to come.

The Mayoralty Vote.

The following was the vote for Mayor and School Committee for 1882:

FIRST ELECTION MARCH 6TH.

Ward.	Libby.	Deering.	Littlefield.	Ames.	Scat.
1....	345	336	121	7	3
2....	295	330	74	3	1
3	413	309	96	5	1
4....	333	515	57	5	1
5 ..	453	303	47	5	
6	420	250	36		5
7....	460	216	53	3	4
	2719	2259	484	28	15

The total vote was 5505, and Libby lacked 67 of an election.

SECOND ELECTION MARCH 20TH.

Ward.	Libby.	Deering.	Littefield.	Ames.	Scat.
1....	326	289	126	6	3
2....	229	379	87	4	
3....	423	297	116	4	
4....	292	516	77	7	1
5....	427	270	63	6	1
6....	415	265	43	3	2
7.	464	213	76	4	2
	2576	2229	598	34	10

Mr. Libby failed of an election by the people and the contest went to the City Council, by whom he was elected.

The vote for School Committee stood as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Holden.	428	235	4-2	363	510	434	518	—2970
Brewster.	419	233	476	363	507	434	521	—2952
Files.	412	272	475	363	490	431	521	—2964
Rhodes.	362	464	314	515	264	264	207	2390
Merrill.	367	470	324	521	267	267	207	—2433
Fox.	368	472	324	522	280	269	209	—2454

A Last Word.

Republicans: Don't listen to the cries of the Argus or the snarl of its annex.

Last year it was the ring that furnished the material for their attacks upon Mr. Libby This year they began with the same cheap kind of talk, but have dropped it and now complain of Mr. Libby because he is, they say, the one man power. That is, Mr. Libby has a mind of his own and stands by his convictions. That is what Portland needs. Mr. Libby is an even-tempered man who keeps his head level. He has reduced our taxes, and this year will, if sustained by the City Council, make a further reduction. He has pandered to no class for votes. The men claiming to be Republicans, who oppose him, do it because he has stood between them and the city treasury The Republican party owe their success in this county largely to his manner of running the city government.

Sudden Death.

William Connelly, or Conley, aged 61, died suddenly at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception yesterday morning. Mr. Connelly came to this country in 1849 and had worked for J. F. Libby thirteen years. The last four or five years he did but little work as he was comfortably well off. It is said he had a sister here some time ago, but no trace can be found of her. Coroner Gould had the physician's statement that Mr. Connelly died of congestion of the lungs. He therefore decided an inquest unnecessary. The coroner has in his possession the bank book and some money belonging to deceased.

Libby and the Law.

Last year we had to contend with a large organization who furnished money to run the opposition machine. This year we have none of it, thanks to Mayor Libby. He enforced the liquor law when the sheriffs refused. When we had sheriffs who did enforce it, he turned it over to them. By his enforcement of the law we saved our county ticket. He deserves every Republican vote and if the party do their duty today he will have a handsome majority. VOTER.

Accidents.

Mrs. Hezekiah Smith, while on her way home Thursday evening, slipped and fell on Lincoln street, and had to be carried home. She received a severe strain of the muscles.

Ward Five.

Republicans in this ward will not allow themselves to be deceived by any stratagems of the enemy. Remember that the ticket is a good one and worthy of hearty support. An attempt will be made to induce Republicans to vote a split ticket. Every split ticket thrown is a couple of votes given for Deering.

Ward Five Republicans must look sharp after their ticket today. We hear that an attempt will be made to beat one of our councilmen by a split ticket. Vote the straight ticket for Ward officers. No better Ward ticket can be found than ours.

CITY REPORTS.

Report of the Superintendent of Schools.

The following is an abstract of Superintendent Tash's report:

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

No new building has been erected this year, necessary repairs have been promptly and economically made by the superintendent of school buildings. The most important change in any building has been that made by the city government in the Spring St. School house. This building has been changed from one of three rooms to one of six in a very satisfactory manner. The hope is expressed that some other old buildings may be equally improved, particularly the building on Chestnut street, which now contains in very unsatisfactory rooms the largest separate primary school in the city. Two additional rooms need to be finished in the Shailer School house to accommodate pupils in that part of the city, every school room east of the City building being now fully occupied. The conditions of the school buildings are represented as having been greatly improved within three or four years, and when these few inexpensive repairs alluded to shall have been made, Portland will stand among the foremost cities in the country in her material provisions for her schools.

PARTICULAR SCHOOLS.

A brief history for the year of each school is given:—The Shailer School, the best established, is well spoken of; its rooms are some of them over crowded; more room is needed there. In the North School house every room is full: the usual good work has been done here this year, although great changes were made in the school on the opening of the Shailer School. Primary school, No. 1, having been reduced in numbers, is doing much better work than formerly. In the Chestnut street School, under its new principal, work is improving in most of the rooms; but in those rooms containing 70 pupils, improved work cannot reasonably be expected. This condition emphasizes the necessity of improvements in the building. The building is capable of furnishing eight good class rooms and a hall much needed for school purposes. The progress of the classes in Primary No. 4, Casco street, has been, as usual, satisfactory. Spring street Primary, No. 5, Practice School, has been greatly improved by the changes in its building. Besides educating over 200 pupils in a superior manner, and at much less expense than in any other school of equal size, it is giving to the daughters of our citizens unusual facilities for becoming prepared to teach. In the Park street Primary, No. 6, no changes have taken place among its teachers and the school is doing faithful and prosperous work. Miss Grover, the first assistant in Primary No. 7, on School street, has been put in charge of Primary No. 2. The work of this school is well spoken of. Primary No. 8 on Brackett street is one of our largest primary schools. One new room has been added this year with Miss Isabella Hamblin as its teacher. The work of the school is spoken of as decidedly improved during the year, and quite satisfactory. The teachers have seldom been absent from their work. In Vaughan Street Primary No. 9 the usual good work has been done. The building above the ward room furnishes only three school rooms, owing to the increase of school population in this growing district much of its territory has been annexed to other districts, often to the discomfort of its families. One of two alternatives is soon to be chosen, either to give up this entire building to the school, and provide a ward room somewhere else, or to build a new school building further to the northwest of this. Improvements in the West School are noted; the vacancy caused by the absence of Miss Buzzelle is satisfactorily filled by a superior and experienced teacher, Miss E. S. Getchell, from Cambridge, Mass. The Center Street School has recently lost by resignation its valuable principal, Mr. L. B. Shehan, but his place is filled by Mr. H Patten, who had previously taught very satisfactorily as a substitute in several other schools in the city. Both departments of the Center Street School are doing satisfactory work. The Cumberland Street Grammar School is well organized and in a prosperous condition. The school has recently lost a valuable teacher, Miss Emily A. Small, and Miss F. I. Pollister takes her place. The Butler School, our largest grammar school, is spoken of in very high terms, both as regards its organization and its school work. Several changes have taken place in its teaching force during the year. The various departments of the High School are in a very efficient condition. The study of bookkeeping and a review of arithmetic have been introduced into the work of the third class. The usefulness of the school to the city was never greater than at present.

The island schools are commended. The work in the Peaks' Island School compares favorably with that in any other of the city schools. The substitution of a summer term at Long Island instead of the winter term has greatly increased the school attendance on that island. In the winter term of 1881-82, though every reasonable exertion was made by the teacher, only a dozen or so attended the school. The same has been true for several winters. The roads being nearly impassable in winter and the distances children have to travel so great that very few can attend with any regularity at that season. In the summer over 60 pupils attend quite constantly. It may be added that those who attend in winter also attend in summer. Some of the citizens on the island are complaining of the loss of their winter term, but before restoring it they should be able to show that it will be of more value than a summer term, or at least of equal value.

TEACHERS.

The teachers are spoken of as having done faithful and efficient work during the year. More efficient than ever before for the following reasons: 1—A better condition of school buildings; 2—A less number in a room; 3—Better classification; 4—Better understanding and appreciation of school work; 5—A better condition of the classes on promotion; 6—Improved text books and other school appliances.

GRADE MEETINGS AND PORTLAND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The value of the grade meetings is set forth. Work has by comparison been improved. The regular monthly meetings have been held the first Monday evening of each month except when the hall has been otherwise occupied.

CRITICISM OF OUR SCHOOLS.

A proper criticism of the schools, of their organization, and of the work done in them, when founded on a careful and intelligent inspection, is not to be deprecated, but rather to be invited. The schools of this city form together a graded system arranged on the same general plan, and carried on with the same instrumentalities as the schools of all other cities of our country where good schools can be said to exist. This system is distinctively American, though not wholly so, and as a system it is gradually making its way, with more or less rapidity, into all parts of the civilized world. Few persons of intelligence are reckless enough to attack the system, and fewer still have the desire to do so coupled with the ability to make any real stand against it. The system so commends itself to the moderate and good sense of people who patronize free schools especially in every considerable municipality, that something else apparently better adapted to meet these needs must be gradually introduced before this system will yield it place. In the growth and expansion of this school system cities keep pace with each other, and whatever is found to be good in one place is soon appropriated by others, and whatever is found harmful is gradually discarded by all. No one, then, can claim the credit of devising the system, and only in a limited degree, praise or blame for the manner in which it is administered. The wise and the unwise work of those who have preceded us, the varying notions of those who work with and around us the material conditions that everywhere hem us in, must be duly considered in making any fair estimate of any one's work in a system of schools. A school committee, or other school officer, is notwholly responsible for all good or evil that now exists in the schools. They follow in the tracks of those who have preceded them, either under written rules, or under what is wisely regarded as equally binding, the law of precedent, and they are guided at every step by the parallel work of other communities which surround them. Only the inconsiderate, those generally who have little at stake in the community or the schools are ready by a general attack upon the present system to take the risk if they destroy it, of finding something better. It is, in the minds of the judicious, wiser to retain whatever of good has been already gained, and modify this cautiously, making by degrees such changes as commend themselves on trial. If those who have the schools in charge, faithfully carry them on under the system as handed down to them, making all possible improvements in the system itself without taking the risks of its overthrow, they will have done all that the community can demand, all that wisdom would dictate. The present system may not in every respect suit all or any of us, but it is no doubt the best that has yet been devised, and it is the part of wisdom to sustain it until we can introduce something of our own device evidently superior to it. It is not intended here to convey the impression that the present school system has reached perfection, or a condition not susceptible of further improvement. Its highest recommendation is that it has been, and is now, rapidly improving, and becoming better suited to the demands upon it. The history of its progress in this country, in our State, and in our city, is a pleasant and profitable one for those interested in the schools to study. The more we study it, and the more intimately we become acquainted with its present adaptation to the educational needs of a whole people, the rich and poor alike, the better prepared we shall be to estimate the system at its real value. If further improvement is to be made in the system it must come from those who have made a study of it, and not from the empirical knowledge of those who do not really understand it.

Injudicious, and often undeserved, attacks, occasionally made upon the schools, frequently exercise a mischievous effect upon them. It seems necessary and proper that the community should know what the effects of such attacks are, and be ready to put the responsibility for the injury done to their children in this way just where it belongs. Public abuse of school work and of those doing it—whether it be of janitors, teachers or school officers—instigated by whatever cause, has, it is true, little effect upon the intelligent and experienced; but such attacks do have a harmful effect on children in school. The result, according to the testimony of teachers, is to make children restive under the restraints of the school rooms impatient of study, impudent to their teachers and careless of their attendance on school. This imposes additional labor, care and perplexity upon teachers, whom these critics affect to respect, increases corporal punishments in the schools, and works other mischief upon the children. There was consequently great wisdom in the rule of our fathers, "Never to criticise the teachers or their schools in the hearing of their children, but to go directly to the proper school authorities with their complaints." Children are in school encouraged to read respectable papers, and they are the first to see and discuss whatever of error or evil is publicly paraded in them; hence as the influence of the public press is extended by the very work of the schools, so its responsibility in regard to them is correspondingly increased.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL APPLIANCES.

Proper and useful school appliances—the tools of the school room, such as charts, outline maps, globes, crayons, erasers, pointers, &c., also alphabets, counters, blocks, slats, pictures and other material furnishing occupation and means to amuse, interest and instruct the little ones, are now here, as elsewhere, liberally supplied to schools. It has been observed that a larger amount of reading than is found in the ordinary reading books, especially when for economical reasons two classes in succession use the same reader, is very desirable for exercises in sight reading and to interest pupils in what they read. This observation led the School Board to supply for a time to the schools from 20 to 50 copies of several magazines, such as the Nursery, Our Little Folks, Wide Awake, St. Nicholas, &c. The inferiority of the readers long in use in the city composed with others more recently issued, and the reluctance to put parents to the expense of purchasing new ones, contributed no doubt to the willingness of the Board to endeavor by the introduction of supplementary reading to meet the want felt by teachers for more and better reading for their pupils than was to be found in their "old readers." The clamor for new readers, however, became so strong, and the defects of those in use became on comparison so conspicuous that the committee, after much time and thought devoted to the examination of rival books, fixed upon the series as best adapted, one or the other of them, to meet the wants of our schools. While discussing the excellencies of those two series of books, weighing points of superiority in each and finding it difficult to decide between them, the question arose: Why not introduce both series and thus secure the advantages of both, and at the same time by the books give each class an entire book for each year instead of confining the schools to one series of five books. This arrangement would double the amount of reading in the schools. The proposition struck the whole committee favorably as it would at present furnish reading enough without making it necessary to supply further supplementary reading. The only obstacle to the plan was the necessity of requiring parents to purchase a new reader each year, while many complain of buying one reader in two years. To meet this obstacle it was thought advisable to adopt the plan, universally popular wherever tried, of supplying free readers to the schools. To do this it would be necessary to apply to the city council to untie the knot and allow us to provide "free readers" for the public schools. Among the arguments for the plan were these—new reading books are needed in the schools; one reading book for each class is none too much reading for a year; if the city supplies its schools with readers it can just as cheaply furnish a different book for each successive class as the same book for two classes; the books will cost the city only a fraction of what it will cost citizens, and the larger ones will last a number of years in the same school rooms, while books owned by pupils are after one or two years' use thrown aside as useless.

These and other reasons equally convincing, being presented to the City Council, that body was found quite as ready as the School Board to make the trial. The two series of readers were consequently soon procured in sufficient quantities to supply all the schools at a very reduced cost. These books were put into the schools at the beginning of that term, and have been in use six months. These books, as well as maps and charts, belong to the schools and not to the children. The children, however, have free use of them at home, when necessary, as well at school, but they are not allowed to abuse them as they often do books in which they have an ownership. This proper care of books is a most valuable lesson to learn. The rules of the School Board are very exacting on this point, and teachers are particular in enforcing them.

The worthy Principal of our largest school, a school of 1200 pupils, a gentleman, on whose judgment we are all accustomed to rely, said a few days since; "The introduction of free reading books has been in this city a splendid success." He remarked further that "the readers were universally liked by teachers and pupils, and their introduction had added greatly to the interest in reading." This accords with the genial testimony of other teachers. The cost of supplying what additional readers will be needed during the next year will be very trifling, and it is earnestly recommended to keep up the supply.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Portland School for Deaf—The progress made by this school within three or four years is wonderful, not only in securing numbers, but in securing what is of more real value, recognition and confidence throughout Maine. That most of this progress is due to the energy and ability of the Principal and her faithful associates in the instruction we all most cordially admit. The present year's work has been very prosperous.

Practice School—This school has already been alluded to under the head of Primary, No. 5, Spring street.

Writing, Drawing and Music.—The progress of the schools in these two departments is spoken of with commendation; and the value of the instruction in school is urged.

ATTENDANCE.

Statistics show that attendance on our schools is increasing in numbers as well as in punctuality. Parents and teachers are to be commended for this. The prompt attention of Mr. Beal, our truant officer, to their demands or assistance greatly aids in securing better attendance.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended: 1. To finish at once two new rooms in the Shailer schoolhouse. 2. To entirely remodel the interior of the Chestnut street schoolhouse. 3. To keep up the supply of free reading books. 4. To make both the semi-annual examinations consist of fewer questions, consequently briefer.

Superintendent of Burials.

Superintendent of Burials, James S. Gould, makes the following report for the year, ending Feb. 28, 1883.

Deaths have been reported during the past year from the following diseases, These include people who have died here and been buried abroad and those who have died abroad and been buried here:

Abscess	1	Gastric fever	6
Accident	18	General debility	4
Alcoholism	1	Heart disease	39
Apoplexy	7	Hemorrhage	2
Asthma	3	Infantile	32
Bladder disease	1	Insanity	5
Blood poison	9	Kidney disease	10
Bowel disease	15	Liver complaint	2
Brain disease	50	Lung disease	15
Bright's disease	10	Lung fever	6
Bronchitis	4	Lockjaw	1
Cancer	15	Malarial fever	1
Canker	2	Murdered	1
Catarrh	2	Nervous prostration	2
Celluletis	1	Old age	50
Childbirth	8	Pneumonia	47
Cholera infantum	56	Paralysis	39
Cholera morbus	3	Peritonitis	3
Congestion	1	Poison	1
Consumption	160	Rheumatic fever	1
Convulsions	15	Septicemia	2
Croup	19	Scarlet fever	3
Diphtheria	15	Spinal meningitis	4
Diabetes	1	Still born	26
Diarrhœa	2	Spinal disease	6
Dropsy	15	Strangulation	2
Drowned	3	Suicide	3
Dysentery	4	Teething	8
Dyspepsia	1	Tumor	7
Fits	1	Typhoid fever	16
Epilepsy	1	Unknown	19
Erysipelas	3	Whooping cough	12
			853

The following are the ages of people who have died in the city during the year:

Stillborn	26	Forty to fifty	52
Under one year	116	Fifty to sixty	55
One to five	74	Sixty to seventy	58
Five to ten	22	Seventy to eighty	84
Ten to twenty	37	Eighty to ninety	33
Twenty to thirty	67	Ninety to one hundred	6
Thirty to forty	56	One hundred or more	1
			687

Died away and brought here for interment	166
	853
Bodies have been buried in the following cemeteries during the year:	
Evergreen	341
Calvary	255
Forest City	87
Western	33
Eastern and city tomb	49
Jews' yard	2
	767
Died in city and buried away	86
	853

Of the 853 deaths and burials during the year 415 were males and 438 females.

Chief Engineer's Report.

From the report of Mr. G. H. Cloyes, Chief Engineer, we learn that the total number of fires during the past year was fifty-eight. Thirty-three were bell alarms, fourteen reported by telephone and eleven were still alarms—that is, a person would run to an engine house, and the hose carriage be sent out. The losses for the entire year exceeded the insurance $18,000, and this amount was caused by the fire on Central Wharf. There has not been an accident or death in the department during the year.

Democratic Bolt.

We learn there is a bolt in the Democratic ranks in Ward 2, and the bolters claim they will poll quite a vote. They call themselves the "Tax-payers," and have nominated the following ticket:

Mayor—John W. Deering.
Alderman—Edward Duddy.
Councilmen—John V. Bradley, William T. Murray, B. T. Small.
Warden—William Logue.
Clerk—Joseph A. McGowan.
Constables—P. Herbert, Philip Flynn.

THE MAYOR,

And the Charges Brought Against Him.

The Argus criticism of Mayor Libby because he recommended the passage of an order providing that the unexpended balances of the last municipal year be carried forward to this year's accounts betrays a lamentable ignorance of the law on the subject. No lawyer of any standing would hazard his reputation by endorsing such a criticism.

An ordinance of the city (Rev. Ord., p. 450, sec.) provides that the unexpended balances of the annual appropriations shall be applied to the payment of the city debt. The City Council unanimously ordered these balances to be carried forward. The necessity of some action was unquestioned, which the Argus does not deny, but the Argus says that the ordinance above referred to should have first been repealed before the passage of the order. An ordinance is simply a standing order, or rule, for general purposes, and differs from an order only in the fact that the letter is passed for a special purpose. The City Council may at any time repeal all prior ordinances as the last City Council did. The rules and orders of the City Council may be waived or suspended at any time. This may be done directly or by the passage of an order inconsistent therewith, as was done in this case. This is clearly within the powers of the City Council. The same power that made the ordinances can repeal or suspend them. If these rules were in the charter it would be otherwise, as the authority of the Legislature is superior to that of the City Council and may limit its powers. The ordinance referred to is not the creation of the legislature but of the city council. The city council is always in full possession of all its powers. Rules are adopted merely for convenience and may be dispensed with for the same reason: and the ordinances may at any time be repealed absolutely or suspended in a particular case by an order passed by a mayor's vote. The sentiment was unanimous on the part of both branches of the city council that some immediate action should be taken and the only question was what the proper course to pursue should be. The case has now been decided in favor of the city and the money, as soon as paid over, can be returned to the sinking fund.

In regard to the assumption of power by the Mayor in advertising for bids for the Commercial street sewer it is well known that he had not assumed any power which was not granted to him by the board of Aldermen, with the express assent and approval of the committee on drains and sewers, for the purpose of securing prompt action to satisfy claimants for damages and save costs to the city. Every merchant on Commercial street knows what the condition of things was in regard to that sewer. The question may well be asked why didn't Mr. Deering, the Argus candidate, who knew all about this matter when he was alderman, endeavor to remedy the evil instead of waiting for Mr. Libby, a new man in city affairs, to become acquainted with it and promptly meet it.

The Argus arraigns Mayor Libby for executing the prohibitory law, but not in the Argus way. Has the Argus forgotten how a year ago the Liquor Sellers' Association called on Mr. Libby and offered him 600 votes if he would let up on them if elected. Mr. Libby declined to entertain their proposition. Then they called on Mr. Deering and he accepted their offer and received not only their votes but $600 to try and elect him.

Republicans.

Don't fail to vote.

Don't cast a split ticket.

Don't fail to vote before one o'clock.

Don't fail to ask your neighbor to vote.

Don't listen to certain disgruntled Republicans and stay away from the polls.

Don't scratch an Alderman's name on the ticket.

Don't scratch any of the Councilmen's names.

Vote the straight ticket.

Let certain patient waiters wait one year more.

Be sure and vote for the Republican candidates for School Committee.

Personal.

Col. Littlefied has declined the "Tax-payers" nomination for Mayor of Auburn.

President Arthur has recently appointed Hon. Samuel Greeley Hilborn, of Vallejo, United States District Attorney for California. Mr. Hilborn was born in Wales, Androscoggin county, on Dec. 9, 1834.

T. C. Hersey, Esq., who has been confined to the house with erysipelas in the face, is slowly recovering, though not yet able to go out.

Mr. J. W. Clapp, head stevedore at the New York boats has recovered from an attack of erysipelas.

City Clerk H. I Robinson was able to ride out about an hour Saturday and visit his office.

William W. Eaton, died at Augusta, Me., Thursday, 1st inst., in the 86th year of his age. He was a native of Worcester, and a lineal descendant of the first white child born in that settlement. In his younger days Mr. Eaton was connected with the line of passenger stages between Boston and New York, and witnessed the inception and growth of the railroad system, through which he and other "old stagers" found "their occupation gone." For nearly forty years he had resided in Augusta, where he was widely and favorably known, especially in his long connection with the Maine Farmer office.

Mr. Edward J. Norris who fell a short time ago on the ice on Free street and injured his head and was taken lately to the Maine General Hospital, died at that institution yesterday. Mr. Norris was 46 years of age, an upholster by trade, and a Portland boy. His death was caused by erysipelas.

John C. Tukesbury.

This honest citizen is opposed by certain men in Ward Three, who claim to be Republicans. What has he done to merit their opposition? A more faithful man to his Ward never represented it. He may not have made quite so much noise as some others. The present delegation from Ward 3 have been faithful to the Ward's interest. Mr. Tukesbury is a man of integrity, his word is as good as his bond and no Republican should vote against him.

School Committee.

An adjourned meeting for further reports was held Saturday evening, His Honor Mayor Libby presiding—present, Messrs. McGowan, Holden, Files, Thaxter, Burrage and Gray.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

Voted—That Meservey's Book Keeping be authorized for use in the High school.

The request of Miss Helen N. Bates for the extension of her leave of absence to the end of the year on account of ill health was granted.

On the request of J. P. Baxter, Esq., chairman of the committee on ways and means of the Longfellow Statue Association, permission was granted to extend the notices of the lecture on "The Land of the Midnight Sun" to be given by Harry French in aid of the Longfellow Association fund, through the medium of the school.

Voted—That the principals of grammar schools be authorized to examine pupils absent from the regular semi-annual examinations on questions prepared by them and approved by the superintendent of schools.

The superintendent of schools then read his annual report to the Board and it was by vote approved. He also presented the reports of the superintendent of school buildings, of the truant officer, of the principals of the Portland school for deaf, High school and practice school, and these were accepted.

Voted—That the report presented by Dr. Files at the previous meeting be accepted and adopted as the annual report of this Board.

Voted—That the usual number of these reports be printed.

The School Committee then adjourned.

Albion Little.

At the earnest request of men of both parties in Ward 6, this faithful Alderman consented against his own inclination to serve one year more in the City Council. Every voter in Ward 6 who wants West Commercial street paved, should vote for Mr. Little. His opponent is one of the best of men, but could not begin to do so much for this needed improvement as Mr. Little. What was done there last year would not have been but for him. He has consented to stand more for the sake of carrying on that great improvement than for anything else. He's chairman of the Committee on Streets. He has been of an immense benefit to the city. He ought to have a unanimous vote. REPUBLICAN.

The Militia.

The Company F. of the 2d Regiment at Dover, have elected Elbridge T. Douglass, Captain; Lieuts. Almon L. Parsons and Wm. C. Woodbury.

"Is Was Yoppy."

When the capital punishment bill with its amendments came up before the House on Thursday. Representative Powers told a good story, illustrating the change in the bill as follows: A certain Dutchman had a son who went to Pennsylvania to seek his fortune. After a few years the Dutchman went to visit his son. Arriving at the house he saw his son sitting on the doorstep. He called "Yoppy, Yoppy!" Receiving no answer he proceeded to make his presence known by shaking him. "

THE PRESS.

[Time.]

Miss Miller.

I.

'Messrs. Hartopp & Co. would be glad if Mr. Egerton would call on them to-morrow morning, the 28th, at 10 o'clock, as they have an important commission to place in his hands.'

For some seconds I gazed at this note completely bewildered, then, jumping from my chair, I waved it triumphantly over my head, much to the amazement and concern of my pet dog Dick, who, as usual, was basking gravely before the fire. It was seldom, indeed, that he had seen his master so excited.

'At last! at last!' I cried. 'Success at last. The tables are turning, and work is coming to me instead of my seeking for it.'

For, be it known to the inquiring reader, I was, at the period of which I write, a young man, who, for a greater length of time than I like to tell, had been struggling to obtain a footing in the arduous pr fession of letters. And although, before this, I had often appeared in print, yet this was the first commission I had ever had put into my hands.

No wonder that I was elated, that in my heated imagination I thought my fortune was made, and that success had indeed come at last. In short, I felt like a barrister when he obtains his first brief, or a doctor when he receives his patient. The letter had come by the morning post, and, being dated yesterday, it of course made the appointment for to-day. Hastily I finished my breakfast, and, telling my landlady that I might be out some hours I departed.

Poor Dick! he looked longingly at me. He wished to be taken, too; but no, Dick, you must not come this morning. There is no walk over Hampstead Heath this morning; there is sterner business afoot.

Now, I do not mind confessing that my heart beat somewhat as I was ushered into the presence of the principal of the firm of Hartopp & Co.; but his pleasant manner soon reassured me. I had seen him but seldom before; then, though I had called frequently, offering MS. (which was generally rejected), I had scarcely ever seen him personally.

After a few preliminary remarks as to my qualifications for literary work and research, Mr. Hartopp said, that although they had not been able to use all (or nearly all) the MSS. I had submitted, yet what they had seen of my work had led them to believe I could undertake the task they now wished executed.

I need not particularize what that work was; sufficient to say that it involved a large amount of research at the reading-room of the British Museum, and still further, that great speed was absolutely necessary. 'The MS. must be in our hands by this day week at latest; and it will be well if you can bring us portions of it every evening as you go on. Can you do this?' concluded Mr. Hartopp, and, as he spoke, I felt that his keen gray eye was reading me like a book. At that time I scarcely knew how in the world I was to execute the work put before me. I had a dim idea of it, and that was all. But how could I shrink back, when the object for which I had worked and waited so long was within my reach? Never. So I said boldly that I would accept the engagement and execute the work to the best of my ability.

'That is right,' returned Mr. Hartopp. 'I am glad to hear you say so. I need hardly tell you that, if you satisfy us in this matter, we shall be able to offer you other commissions. It will lead, doubtless, to further engagements, which, I doubt not, will be mutually profitable.' He then proceeded to speak of terms, with which, however, I need not trouble the reader, and ended by enjoining secrecy, 'which is of course absolutely necessary in all such cases, and especially so in the present one, as we doubt not but that some other firm is engaged in the same project.'

When I left the publishing house I walked hastily to the Museum, and all the way I was puzzling my brains as to the best method of setting to work. I am wiser now, and having had more experience, I know better how to set about such a search, but I was rather nonplussed at that time.

However, I entered the splendid reading-room of the Museum with a firm determination not to be beaten, and soon set to work.

Book after book was consulted, but all in vain. I remember pausing once in my search and gazing around, thinking how like it was to searching for a needle in a rick of hay. Here is the information I require—somewhere—if only I can get a clue to it. But hour after hour passed. I made no progress. At last, not to prolong this part of my story, I optained a clew, and not long afterward I discovered the old magazine in which one of the papers for which I was searching originally appeared.

But when this result was obtained the ring of the gong warned me that further work must be postponed to-night, for the hour of closing had arrived.

I departed with a heavy heart. The first day was gone, and I had scarcely made a beginning. I should have liked to have been able to take in a batch of MS. this first night, but could not do so. Would Mr. Hartopp be disappointed and annoyed? Had light and permission been forthcoming I could have worked on all night.

Early the next morning I was at my pest, and was soon able to make progress. I made copious notes, and was able to obtain certain valuable information.

Perhaps it was this success that caused me to raise my head and think of rest—and lunch. And as I did so my heart thrilled with a vague sense of pleasure. Sitting at the seat next to mine was a young lady whom I had often previously noticed in the room, and with whose face I was very familiar, but with whom I had never yet exchanged a word, whose name I knew not, and near whom, until now, I had never even sat.

As I said just now, I had noticed her frequently in the reading-room, and I was conscious that, much as I liked to frequent this place for its own sake, it was yet dearer to me from the fact that sometimes I saw there a graceful figure with a grave, gentle, intellectual face, patiently working, and sometimes—quite by accident, of course—lifting starry eyes to mine as we passed one another to consult books of reference!

And at last this divine damsel was sitting at the desk next my own, and I could admire the beautiful profile, the classic pose of the head 'the soft hair ('fluffed' in front), and the neat, quiet, somewhat æsthetic, but by no means foolish or dowdy dress. One could see at once that she was conscious that 'æsthetic' ideas are really very beautiful in themselves when not pursued too far and too foolishly.

However, the clock struck, and I was reminded that I had no time to lose. Hastily putting my papers together, I prepared to go out for half an hour, for lunch. Suddenly a thought struck me! Was it safe to leave those precious papers there, exposed? They might be taken, or some one might come in my absence and read them, and so steal a march on me. But I ridiculed the idea as soon as it occurred to me. Pshaw! whoever heard of anyone interfering with another's books, or papers, or desk, in the British Museum reading-room. Just as much as every one instinctively obeys the unwritten law which there obtains, that no one is to speak above a whisper, so no one ever interferes with another's desk.

So, dismissing the subject from my mind I hurried to lunch, and was soon engaged in the pleasanter thought of how I could obtain an introduction to my starry-eyed young 'es thete.'

Of course, although our desks for the day were side by side, she might be in the far wild west of America for all that I could say to her. Between us was the invisible but very real and powerful barrier of conventional propriety; and though so near, I yet was far! And then the time—I had no time for thinking even of the matter. The work in hand must be done, and quickly, too, if I would be successful, as I meant to be, and it would require all my thought.

Resolutely banishing my fair 'æsthete' from my mind, therefore, I hurriedly finished my lunch, and returned to the reading-room.

But when I reached my seat, and was about to resume my occupation, I uttered an exclamation of horror, and stood like one suddenly struck into stone for a glance revealed to me my precious MS. was gone!

II.

For one minute I stared before me like one stupefied. I felt as though I had been stunned by a sudden blow. I grasped the back of the chair for support, and I saw it all now, although I could scarcely believe the horrible truth; all my labor was lost; some one else had watched me, and would get out the book before me. Success was taken from me just as I thought myself assured of it. I had toiled—another would reap. Worse than all, my budding reputation would be gone.

I suppose my behavior must have attracted the attention of the gentleman sitting next me on the other side, for he said kindly:

'Are you ill?'

'No,' I replied faintly; and I remember now how the hollowness of my tones seemed to contradict the words, and how strangely they sounded. But my anger rose, as I said fiercely: 'Some scoundrel has stolen my MS. and notes while I have been at lunch; they were most important to me; I fear their loss will be an irreparable misfortune. Did you see any one come to my desk while I was out?'

'No; I have but recently come,' he rejoined.

'Oh but I saw some one,' said my fair mistake, suddenly, and I remember now how her voice thrilled me. It was the first time I had heard her speak and I could almost forgive the loss of my MS. because it had caused me to hear her voice!

But I replied hastily:

'Who was it?'

'A tall, thin gentleman, with wavy hair and a gray coat. Of course I did not know but that he was a friend of yours. He came and glanced coolly over the desk, and then took away the papers.'

'Should you know him again, if you saw him?' I asked, eagerly.

'Oh, yes! I am sure I should' she replied.

The suggestion of the gentleman on the other side was more to the point: 'I should give information to the superintendent of the room, and also ask the attendants at the doors if they have noticed any one dressed as described, go out recently.'

I did as he suggested, and very soon a notice was fixed to the glass door of the room, apprising the public of my loss, and offering a reward for information which would lead to the conviction of the offender; meanwhile, I had questioned the attendant, who remembered perfectly the tall man in the gray coat, and said that he had gone out about a quarter of an hour since. A quarter of an hour! Time enough for him to have got completely beyond my power of search.

That was all I could discover, and in great anxiety I returned to my seat. As I did so, I remember now how the starry eyes of my new found friend glanced shyly and sympathizingly at me.

I must have appeared very dejected, for she said presently, in a tone of deep solicitude: 'I am truly sorry for you, but could you not make up for lost time by working quickly.'

'That is just the difficulty,' I replied; 'this MS. is wanted at once. I have already been too long over it. It is a cruel loss to me.'

To my ardent imagination I was now as completely ruined as previously I had thought my fortune made. The reader will notice that my temperament is very mercurial, and apt to rise very high or descend very low at the slightest provocation. But even allowing for this extreme view, the situation was sufficiently serious; for the loss of the MS. would seriously militate against my success in the immediate future.

In a few words I explained this to my newly found friend, who at once saw the difficulty of my position and the reason of my anxiety. But what was to be done? Could nothing be done to retrieve my loss?

'At that moment an old gentleman came up and spoke to the young lady near me, and even now I can recall that a pang of jealousy shot through my heart. At the first glance I could see that he was what some persons contemptuously term 'a literary hack'; but for all that he seemed perfectly happy and contented.

'But these thoughts were interrupted by the old gentleman turning to me and saying, in that whisper which is the regulation voice in the reading-room:

'Miss Miller tells me you have had an important manuscript stolen; what was it?'

'I mentioned the name and detailed the workson which I was engaged, which, for obvious reasons, is here suppressed.

'He repeated it over to himself two or three times, with his forefinger placed on his forehead, as though he was thinking deeply. Then he said:

'Why, Hartopp & Co. announce a new and carefully edited edition of that work. It is to be ready early next week.'

'Yes,' I said, 'it was for them I was doing it. Now you see the reason of my anxiety. They cannot possibly publish it at the time. I promised some of the MS. last night. I am ruined, in their estimation at least. They will never forgive me for so bungling the matter.

'Yes, it is serious,' he replied thoughtfully.

At that moment one of the courteous attendants came to me.

'Mr. Egerton?' he asked, looking at me.

'Yes,' I replied.

'A note just left for you, sir, at the reading-room door. The bearer waits.'

I tore it open with feverish eagerness, although I guessed too well what its contents were.

I read it over with throbbing temples and burning brain. This was the gist of it: 'Please give bearer any copy you may have ready, if only a page. We are surprised at not having yet received any from you.—Hartopp & Co.'

Without a word I showed it to my companion, and sighed heavily.

'Oh, come! don't give way like that,' he cried. 'Write back thus:

'"I much regret that at present I have no 'copy' ready; the search has necessarily been long and arduous. But I have found the requisite information at last, and hope to send you a large batch of copy soon."'

Mechanically I wrote the words as they were dictated, and then folding up the paper, directed it and took it to the door and gave it to the messenger from Hartopp & Co.

When I returned to my seat, the old gentleman and the young lady were eagerly scanning the columns of last week's *Athenæum*, and as I approached he cried in an excited whisper:

'Here it is, here it is; I thought I saw it the other day.'

I glanced over his shoulder to where his trembling finger pointed, and saw the announcement of the publication, by another house, of a cheap edition of the very work upon which I was engaged!

'Well? I said inquiringly, 'what then?' I was sure another firm was about to issue it; hence the haste.

'Yes, but you did not know what firm. Now we can tell from this announcement; it is "Matson & Co.," you see, a smart, pushing house.'

'Well, but what then?'

'Go and tell them what has occurred, and say that your copy has been stolen by the writer they employed, and ask to look at the MS.'

'What! that is a difficult job,' I replied.

'Difficult! of course it is difficult. But you will have to do a great many difficult and delicate things before you have finished your literary career, my young friend. Be off at once. Miss Miller and I will see what we can do to help you for an hour or so, if you will show us what you have done and what is to be done?'

With beating heart and whirling brain I hurried from the reading-room. Was ever mortal engaged upon such an extraordinary errand before!

In due time I reached the publishing house of Matson & Co. Without waiting to think, I pushed hastily forward and asked the first person I saw, who happentd to be a mere boy, for Mr. Matson.

'I fear he is out, sir, but I will see.'

Anxiously I waited the boy's return. At last he came. 'Mr. Matson is not in his room, sir just now, but I believe he is in the house. Would you wait awhile?

I nodded assent. I was too impatient to speak. I had endeavored to prepare myself for an unpleasant interview, but not for a time of weary waiting.

As I stood there, one of those extraordinary coincidencies occurred which, in novels, are always voted improbable, and yet which are frequently happening in real life, for fact is stranger than fiction. As I stood there, I say, a printer's boy passed me. He appeared to have come for copy, for he asked, in the usual uncouth manner in which those gentle individuals, converse, 'if there was anything for Manningses.'

'No!' exclaimed one of the young men, while the other as speedily corrected him, and exclaimed in tones that thrilled through me, 'There's the first batch of Baldwin's copy for——. If you forget that, Matson would go raving mad.'

My temples throbbed and ached more than ever. Here, then, was the discovery. Baldwin, no doubt, was the man who had stolen my MS. Matson was to publish it, and Manning was to print it.

I could scarcely control myself as I saw the boy clutch the roll of MS. handed him by one of the young men, and slip it into his leather bag.

That, I felt sure, was my lost manuscript, but how was I to regain it?

III.

I looked at my watch. Half an hour only to reach the Museum before it closed; saying, therefore, that I could wait no longer, I abruptly left the publishing office. It was useless to see Mr. Matson now, for even if he credited my extraordinary story, he would hardly send for the MS. to-night. Moreover, I had almost accomplished my mission, and gained the information I required, and as it was necessary I should see my friends again to-night, I had no time to lose.

I arrived at the Museum just before the time for closing, and found Miss Miller and her companion just leaving. Hurriedly I told them what had occurred, and concluded by saying that I felt sure my lost MS. was at Manning's, the printer's.

'Manning!' exclaimed Miss Miller. Oh, I know them. They are printing my copy, and have printed a great deal of it. Oh! it is only real copying; I do not aspire to original writing,' she added, with a silvery little laugh. Then she said impulsively: 'I think perhaps I could help you now, as I have been to Manning's so often. If you will call on my mother this evening at 9, perhaps I may have it. The address is No. 19, Railton Road, Kentish Town.'

* * * * * * *

Precisely at 9 o'clock that evening I found myself in the dull, respectable, shabby-genteel street, known as Railton Road, Kentish Town, and as the last strokes of the hour were chiming from a neighboring church, I knocked at the door of No. 19. A dirty, slatternly woman, evidently a lodging-house keeper, opened the door, and in reply to my inquiry for Mrs. Miller, she exclaimed crossly: 'First floor, front,' and disappeared.

Speedily I made my way upstairs, as directed, and knocked at the front room door. It was soon opened, and I found myself face to face with a pleasant-visaged old lady of mild manners and gentle demeanor, who, upon hearing the reason of my visit, cordially invited me to 'come in.'

I had not been long in her presence before she had garrulously informed me of all the principal features of the family history: how she had lost her husband and all her children save one, had been obliged to retire from her large house at Kensington to dingy apartments in Kentish Town. All this, and more, she was relating with much volubility and precision, when she was interrupted by the appearance of her daughter, who having let herself in with her door-key, had hastened upstairs, and abruptly entered the room, not knowing I was within.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

A White Lily.

A Reminiscence of Parepa by Mary L. Wright.

The season of music was closing. Satiated with praise Parepa Rosa drew her fur wrap around her shoulders, and, stepping from the private entrance of the "Grand," was about to enter her carriage when "Please, mi ladi," in low pleading accents, arrested her attention. It was only the shrunken misshapen form of little Elfin, the Italian street singer, with his old violin under his arm; but the face upturned in the gaslight, though pale and pinched, was as delicately cut as a cameo, while the eager, wistful light in the great brilliant eyes, the quiver of entreaty in the soft Italian voice held her for a moment against her escort's endeavor to save her the annoyance of hearing a beggar's plea.

"Well!" said the great singer, half impatient, yet full of pity.

"Would mi ladi please," in sweet broken English, and the slender brown hands of the dwarf held up a fragrant white lily, with a crystal drop in its golden heart.

"Do you mean this lovely flower for me?" A passionate gesture was her answer. Taking the flower, Parepa Rosa bent her stately head. "You heard me sing?"

"Mi ladi, I hid under the stair. 'Twas yesterday I heard the voice. Oh, mi ladi, mi ladi, I could die!" The words came brokenly from quivering lips, passionately in earnest. The loud voice of the world she had just left had never shown Parepa Rosa the power of her grand voice as she saw it now in these soft, dark eyes aflame and in the sobbing, broken words, "Mi ladi, oh! mi ladi—I could die."

"Child," and her voice trembled, "meet me here to morrow at 5," and holding the lily caressingly to her cheek, she stepped into her carriage and was driven away.

It was Parepa Rosa's last night. In a box near the stage sat little Elfin, like one entranced. Grandly the clear voice swelled its triumphant chords and rang amid the arches with unearthly power and sweetness. The slight frame of the boy swayed and shook and a look so wrapt, so intense, came on his face, you knew his very heart was stilled. Then the wondrous voice trilled softly, like the faint sound of bugles in the early morn; again its sweetness stole over you like the distant chimes of vesper bells. Encore after encore followed. The curtain rolled up for the last time, and as simply as possible the manager told the audience of last night's incident and announced that Parepa Rosa's farewell to them would be the simple ballad warbled many a bitter day through the city streets by little Elfin, the Italian musician.

Long and prolonged was the applause, and at the first pause, sweeping in with royal grace, came our queen of song. At her breast was the fragrant lily. Queen, too by risht of her beautiful, unstained womanhood, as well as by the power of her sublime voice, she stood a moment, then sang clearly and softly the ballad with its refrain of "Farewell, sweet land." Accompanying her came the low, sweet wail of little Elfin's violin. There was silence in that great house at the close, then a shout went up that shook the mighty pillars.

A whisper being heard that Parepa Rosa meant to educate the boy musically, the generous hearts of a few had opened the gates of fortune for little Elfin. To-day he is great and famous, and they call him to play before princes.

Parepa Rosa! God called thee in thy perfect womanhood, but thy voice lives in our hearts, and at the last great day it shall be written in shining letters on thy name: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me."

Wit and Wisdom.

The Goddess of Liberty is about the only American woman who isn't looking forward to a new spring bonnet.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

Charlie Ross's father does not give up hope of finding his boy yet. He has full faith in some sort of a heir restorer, and believes it is "not a die."—Lowell Courier.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is recommended for headache occasioned by indigestion, and whenever there is a general feeling of sluggishness and lack of energy.

It is a great comfort to learn from the governor's special message on the agricultural college, that one of our State institutions is a great deal better than anybody supposed that it was.—Lowell Courier.

The maiden's point of view: Mamma (to Maud, who has been with her brother to the play, and is full of it)—'But was there no love in the piece, then?' Maud—'Love? Oh, dear no, mamma! How could there be? The principal characters were husband and wife, you know!'—London Punch.

Absolutely the best Plaster ever made The *Hop Plaster* is composed of Fresh Hops, Balsams and Gums. Weak Back, Side Ache, Sore Chest, and all pains are speedily cured by its use. Apply one. Only 25 cents at any drug store.

Mr. B. had married the divorced wife of Mr. C., but had never met him. One day a friend introduced them. "Hello," said B., "is this Mr. John J. C?" "The same," said Mr. C. "I ought to know you; we're kin." "How do you make that out?" "Why, we are husbands-in-law, aint we?" The relationship was duly acknowledged.—The Drummer.

The Commentators: First Quidnunc (in an ecstasy)—"I've just been writing to the New Shakspeare Society. Believe I've made a discovery—that Horatio was Hamlet's father!" Second Quidnunc (enchanted)—"You don't say so!" First Quidnunc—"My dear sir, doesn't Hamlet, when he handles Yorick's skull, address Horatio, 'And smelt so, pa?' I think that's conclusive!"—London Punch.

For a cough or sore throat, the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A newspaper communication that exaggerates as wildly as a circus poster is not always signed "Truth." Sometimes the signature is "Veritas."—Norristown Herald.

Now that suet pudding is no longer a favorite at our leading hotels, there is some chance of getting enough of it to pave some of the uptown streets.—New York Herald.

The harbingers of spring have made their appearance, and can be seen almost any day seated on a dry-goods box in front of the stores whittling soft pine.—Conyers Weekly.

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

A veracious exchange says, "Age will tell on a man." So will Bordell.—Burlington Free Press.

McGill's wife proposed some plan the other evening to which he said "Oh! fie" and she took the poker and poked out the fire.—Marathon Independent.

The great sale of Swedish Remedies is astonishing, and for enriching the blood, creating an appetite, or strengthening the whole system nothing can surpass these remedies.

Heard in a sanctum—"So, madame, you have a story which you want us to print; what is the subject?" "Oh, I am sure you will like it. It is about a literary man who was in such poor health that he left the city and bought a farm and—" "Hum, yes: what did he buy it with?" "Why the money he had saved up, of course, and then he—" "Pardon me, madame, but your story won't do. The Munchausen racket is played out."—Philadelphia News.

A Portland lady said: "I owe my success in cooking pudding biscuits, doughnuts, dumplings, cakes, &c., to Congress Yeast Powder. It never fails and that is what I can't say of some others I have used."

MARRIAGES.

In Winthrop Feb. 28, by Rev. G. F. Cobb Robert H. Blake of Harpswell and Miss Olive E. Howard of Winthrop.

In Harpswell, Feb. 21, Edward B. Alexander and Miss Olive M. Johnson.

In Harrison, Feb. 22, Everett F. Bowker of Paris and Miss Ada E. Young of Harrison.

In Abbott, Feb. 9, Aaron H. Ellis and Miss Juli Warren.

In Biddeford, Feb. 24, Isaiah Emmons of Kennebunkport and Miss Jane Ladd of Saco.

DEATHS.

In this city, March 4, Edward J. Norris, aged 46 years.

[Funeral this Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the residence of E. N. Perry, 120 Free street. Burial private.

In Wes. Baldwin, March 3, John Thomes, aged 68 years.

In Alfred, Feb. 8, Abner Mitchell, aged 79 years 10 months.

In Brunswick, Feb. 23, Mrs. Ann L. Stanwood, aged 80 years.

In Topsham, Feb. 27, Abigail Jack, agad 91 yrs.

In Naples, Feb. 22, Jonathan Barker, aged 77 years 4 months.

In Sebago, Feb. 7, Mrs. Josie M. widow of Herbert Stevens, aged 24 yes.s.

In Boston, March 2, Robert Ray, only child of Merritt C. and Almeida L. Beale, aged 1 year and 3 months.

SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS.

	FROM	FOR	
Alaska	New York	Liverpool	Mch 6
Alisa	New York	Kingston	Mch 6
Alps	New York	Port Princ	Mch 6
Bothnia	New York	Liverpool	Mch 7
Maas	New York	Rotterdam	Mch 7
Canada	New York	Havre	Mch 7
Dominion	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 8
City Washington	New York	Havana	Mch 8
City of New York	New York	Liverpool	Mch 8
State of Alabama	New York	Glasgow	Mch 8
Wieland	New York	Hamburg	Mch 8
Baltic	New York	Liverpool	Mch 10
Furnessia	New York	Glasgow	Mch 10
Pennland	New York	Antwerp	Mch 10
Newport	New York	Havana	Mch 10
Advance	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mch 10
Parthia	New York	Liverpool	Mch 12
Alvena	New York	Maracaibo	Mch 13
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Mch 13
Caracas	New York	Maracaibo	Mch 14
Andes	New York	Kingston &c	Mch 21
Sarnia	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 22

MINIATURE ALMANAC.....MARCH 5.

Sun rises	6 31	High water, (P M)	8 31
Sun sets	5 53	Moon rises	3.52

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

SATURDAY, March 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Franconia, Bennett, New York—mdse to Henry Fox.

Brig H H Wright, Meyers, Boston, to load for South America

Sch Louisa Frances, Thorndike, Rockland—lime to C A B Morse & Co.

Sch Julien, Richarison, Deer Isle.

Sch Harry Percy, Hinkley, Georgetown, Me, to load lumber for New York.

Sch Alice Archer, Fletcher, Wiscasset for ——.

Sch Arrival, Farnum, Boothbay.

Sch Capitol, Andrews Boothbay.

Sch David Torrey, Foss, East Boothbay for Hampton, Va.

Sch A T Haines, Lunt, Boothbay—superphosphate to Cumberland Bone Co.

Cleared.

Steamer Montreal, (Br) Bouchette, Liverpool—H & A Allan.

Sch Carrie M Richardson, Holbtook, Matanzas—Phinney & Jackson.

Sch Buena Vista Fowles, Wiscasset—N Blake.

Sch Billow, Rhodes, Rockland — Geo W True & Co.

SAILED—Barque Medusa.

SUNDAY, March 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Nestorian, (Br) James, Glasgow—passengers and mdse to H & A Allan.

Sc. Anna M Bowers, Bowers, Grand Manan for Boston.

Sch Thomas Potter, of Marion, Mass, 120 tons, built at New London in 1855, has been purchased by Capt R E Humphrey, of Bristol, Me, for the coasting business. Capt Humphrey will command her.

Barque Wm Crapo, Hardy, from Port Townsend for Bath, which put back with crew mutinous, has shipped new mate and proceeded.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Enrique, Payson, from Mobile for Aspinwall, before reported wrecked on Colorado Reefs, was owned mostly at Camden,. She sailed under the Argentine flag.

Sch Normandy, Adams, from Galveston for Warren, with cotton, went ashore 1st at the mouth of the latter port and remains. A tug went to her assistance but failed to pull her off.

Sch Grace Davis, Littlefield, at New York from Matanzas, reports rough weather the entire passage and lost foresail.

Sch Penobscot, from Baltimore for Belfast, with coal, was picked up in the ice in Penobscot Bay 2d inst. by U S steamer Woodbury, and towed to Belfast.

Sch Mary Bradford, Oliver, from New York for Mayaguez, was spoken Feb 26, with loss of foretopmast and jibboom.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ar 1st, ship St Joseph, Fales, Queenstown.

PORT TOWNSEND—Sld prev to Feb 22, barque Wm Crapo, Hardy, for Bath.

APALACHICOLA—Cld 23d, brig Carrie E Pickering Marshall, Fall River.

PENSACOLA—ar 27th, sch Mary A Hall, McDonald, New York.

CEDAR KEYS—Sld 26th, sch Ada A Kennedy, for Pascagoula.

JACKSONVILLE—Ar 27th, sch Delhi, Hewitt, St Thomas.

Cld 24th, sch W H Card, Trewotry, for Baltimore

PORT ROYAL, SC—Ar 3d, sch C W Lewis, Hopper, New York.

WILMINGTON, NC—Ar 28th, sch Nellie V Rokes Thompson, New York.

Cld 2d, sch Ruth Darling, Chipman, Laguna.

NORFOLK—Cld 28th, sch Laura E Messer, Gregory, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE—Ar 3d, barque Itonus, Bucknam, Iquique, (for orders.)

BALTIMORE—Cld 1st, sch John T Merrow, Chase Boston.

Ar 2d, sch R M Brookings, Dunton, New York; Franklin Woodruff, Wilkie, Trinidad.

Cld 2d, schs Martie A Holmes, Pierce, Portland; Lucinda G Potter, Potter, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Cld 1st, sch Augusta Hunt, Baker, Boston.

Ar 2d, sch St Johns, Gilmore, Wilmington, NC.

Cld 2d, barque Cato, Armstrong, Cienfuegos.

Ar at Delaware Breakwater 2d inst, brig Mattie B Russell, McDonald, Cardenas; Fannie B Tucker, Wheeler, do; sch Ella M Stover, Wade, do.

Passed out, sch Augusta Hunt, for Boston.

NEW YORK—Ar 2d, barque John R Stanhope, DeWinter, Rio Janeiro; schs Grace Davis, Littlefield, Matanzas; Wyer G Sargent, Wyer, Laguna; Harry White Hopkins, Pointe-Pitre; F B Garland, Kelley, Boothbay for Annapolis, Md; S C Tryon, Nickerson, Parker's Head, Labadia, Boston.

Ar 3d, schs Nathan Lawrence, Harper, Charleston; Hope Gower, Sargent, Tonala; John Bird, Bird, Cardenas.

Cld 3d, ship Syren, Crocker, for Anjier; barque Carrie Heckle, Simonton, Matanzas; brig Elizabeth Winslow, Locke, Cardenas; schs Ida A Thurlow, Young, Portland; Vannalia, Allen, West Bedford.

Passed the Gate 3d, schs Laconia, Crockett, New York for Providence; J H Kelly, Wallace, Amboy for Camden; Python, Grant, do for Bristol; Albert W Smith, Perry Philadelphia for Boston.

NEW HAVEN—Ar 1st, schs Alice Oakes, Gardiner, Philadelphia; Jennie F Willey, Willey, Pensacola; Maggie Mulvey, Hart, Virginia.

STONINGTON—Ar 1st, sch Eagle Rock, Harding, Galveston 36 days.

Ar 2d, sch Pierce, Lord, Port Johnson.

NOANK—Ar 1st, sch Maggie Mulvey, Hart, from Chesapeake.

WICKFORD—Ar 2d, sch Senator, Chany, from New York.

DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR—Ar 1st, schs D H Ingraham, Mullen, Rockland for New York; S P Hitchcock, Reed, Providence for Baltimore; M L Wood, Spaulding, do for Philadelphia.

NEWPORT—Ar 1st, schs Alaska, McMahan, from Rockland for New York; Wm Todd, Wood, Machias for do.

In port, schs Maggie Ellen, Littlejohn, and Jed Frye, for New York.

VINEYARD-HAVEN—Ar 1st, schs Bella Brown, Pinkham, Belfast for New York; Nathan Cleaves, Hickman, Portland for New York.

Ar 2d, barque T K Weldon, Baldrey, Baltimore for Boston.

EDGARTOWN—Sld 1st, schs Silver Spray Maloney, Elizabethport for Boothbay; Am Chief, Snow New York for Rockland; Nettie Cushing, Robinson, do for Rockland.

BOSTON—Ar 2d, barque Nellie May, Austin, fm Gloucester; brig Onolaska Griggs, Cardenas; schs Eben Fisher, Reynolds, Cienfuegos; E G Allen, Meady, Galveston; Eben Fisher, Reynolds, Cienfuegos; Laura Lamson, from Pascagoula; Helen Montague, Green, Savannah; Mary E Morse, Baker, Philadelphia; Cassia Jameson, Collins, Philadelphia; Ziego, Jellison, Duxbury.

Cld 2d, barque Hancock, Pettigrove, St Thomas; sch Lizzie Carr, Hatch, Belfast, to load for Brunswick, Ga.

Ar 3d schs Veto, Robinson, Perth Amboy; Catawamteak, Kennedy, New York.

Cld 3d, barque Chas F Ward, Behrman, Cardenas sch Webster, Stinson, Bath.

Sld 3d, barque Vesuvius: brig Addie Hale.

SALEM—Ar 1st, sch Hyue, Fletcher, Portland for New York

GLOUCESTER—Ar 2d, schs Lucy Ames, Melvin, Perth Amboy for Portland; Magnolia, Reed New York for Boothbay; Silver Spray, Mahoney, Elizabethport for do; Sarah Hill, Robinson, Camden for Boston.

PORTSMOUTH—In port 2d, schs Minetta, Wade, Boston for Winterport; Lady Franklin, Gloucester for Eastport.

SOUTHBAY—Ar 1st, sch Louisa Frances, Thorndike, Rockland for Portland.

Sld 2d, sch Wm Thomas, Wooster, (from Portland) for Calais.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cld at Singapore Jan 25, barque Saml D Carlton, Freeman, New York Jas G Pendleton, Colcord, f r San Francisco.

At Cebu Jan 8, ship Alert, Park, for New York with 1600 tons sugar.

At Manilla Jan 15, ship Sumner R. Mead, Parks, from Sourabaya ar 13th, for New York via Iloilo; Jennie Harkness, Amesbury, for New York.

Sld fm Cearа Feb —, sch Olive Crosby, Shepard, son, New York via Maranham.

At Laguna Feb 3d, barque Granada, Curtis, for New York.

At St Pierre Feb 8, schs Annie R Lewis, Lewis; C H Macomber, Kumrill, and Kit Carson, Harding, unc. and others.

Sld fm Port Spain Feb 6, sch Charles F Hoyer, Poland, New York.

Sld fm Navassa Feb 12, sch E H Drummond, Higgins, Wilmington, NC.

At Barbadoes Feb 9, sch Annie F Chase, Poole, disg; Clifford, Bunker, disg.

At Guantanamo 1st inst, barque Alex Campbell, Bunker, from New York, disg.

Ar at Ponce Feb 1, brig Geo E Dale, Pierce, for Fernandina; 28th, Rachel Coney, Bryant, for Tiverton, RI.

At at St John, NB, 1st inst, sch Emeline G Sawyer, Kelley, Jonesport; 2d, King Phillip, Mitchell, and E M Oliver, Oliver, fishing, put in for a harbor; Josie L Day, Dickson, &c.

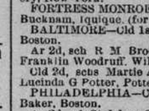
SPOKEN.

Jan 5, lat 10 N, lon 33, barque Edmund Phinney, Young, from Boston for Valparaiso.

Feb 4, on the Equator, lon 18 15 W, ship Hagarstown, Pierce, from San Francisco for Queenstown.

March 2, SE of Highlands 20 miles, brig Kaluna, Ray, from Cardenas for Boston.

Dr. F. H. KENISON



has opened an office in Portland and can be found at

No. 276 Middle St.

over Edward's and Walkers' Hardware store from Mar. 12 to Mar. 26.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES PYLE'S

PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR WASHING AND BLEACHING

IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

WANTS.

Wanted.

A YOUNG man who is a good Reader, to travel and generally make himself useful. Apply to 157 HIGH St. March 2d. mar2dtf

Rent Wanted.

A small convenient rent in central location, or a house convenient for two small families. Address RENT, Press Office.

mar1dtf

Wanted.

A WOMAN as Cook in a Boarding House, good wages paid to the right one. Address BOX 31 Cumberland Mills, Maine. mar1d2w*

Wanted.

AN experienced salesman, or a young man about 20 years of age to learn the retail clothing business at A. F. HILL & CO., 482 Congress street. mar1 d1w*

Wanted.

FIFTEEN salesmen wanted immediately at STUDLEY'S Dry Goods Store. mar1d3t

CANVASSERS WANTED.

GOOD Energetic Canvassers to sell the Eagle Wringer on installments. Men who can give good references or security can have outside territory to handle. Address No. 35 Temple St. nov15 dtf

TO LET

For Rent

ABOUT April 1st, a desirable rent of seven large rooms, with modern conveniences, in new block No. 27 State street. For particulars apply on premises, or G. DEWEY, No. 30 Exchange street. mar1d1w*

To Let.

THREE floors in store No. 446 Fore street, with steam power. Apply on the premises. jan12dtf R. DURHAM & SON.

Desirable Residence To Let.

FIRST-CLASS house on State Street, rental for three years or less. Immediate possession can be had. Inquire of G. W. VERRILL, 191 Middle or 15 Gray Street. jan 0dtf

TO LET.

Store Nos. 117 & 119 Middle St.

BELOW the Post Office where all the large Wholesale Jobbing Houses are located. Dry goods, Fancy and other classes of goods. Fitted up with two Counting rooms, Brick and Iron Safe, Elevator, Counters, Tables, Gas and Water, with light and airy basement all in perfect repair. Heated by a furnace. Inquire of H. E. THOMPSON 164 Brackett St. where the keys may be found. oct2 dtf

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING.

THE undersigned Building Committee will receive Sealed Proposals for a three-story Brick building on the lot in Waterville known as the Waterville Classical Institute Lot. The Contractors are to furnish all Labor and Material. The Proposals may be for the whole combined, or for the Mason Work and Carpenter-Work separately. Proposals will also be received for the amount the Contractors will give for the brick building now on said lot,—the same to be removed. The Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of E F Webb, at Waterville, or at the office of Fassett & Stevens, architects, Portland, and Proposals may be directed to the Committee at Waterville, Me. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be opened on Sa